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WASHINGTON

AND MOUNT VERNON,

WHAT TO SEE, AND HOW TO SEE IT.

A SIGHTSEER'S GUIDE.

Copiously Illustrated by a series of consecutively arranged Route-Maps, Diagrams, and Engravings, Directing to, Locating, Representing and Describing Places, Buildings, and Objects of Interest in the Magnificent Governing City of the Nation.

By DE B. RANDOLPH KEIM,

(Washington Correspondent.)

Author of "Keim's Hand-Book of Washington and its Environs," "Keim 's Official and Social Etiquette," etc., etc.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, CITY OF WASHINGTON.

THIRTY-THIRD EDITION.

The Text of this Guide is revised to date.

WASHINGTON, D. C.:

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PRICE, 25 CENTS.

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A WORD TO SIGHTSEERS.

This small guide to the NATIONAL CAPITOL is the best published, because it is kept revised, to date, in the body of the book and not only on the title page. It is also the most conveniently arranged, having in addition to other features, a reference index to the contents of the work. It also has illustrations and descriptions of the latest objects of interest not found in other works.

Strangers in the city would do well to examine for themselves, and get a description of the capital and its places of interest as they exist to-day, and as they will be two or three years hence, and not as they were three or four years ago.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

STREET CAR DIRECTORY.—The street railway system of Washington is one of the finest in the country; it affords facilities for reaching or passing, within easy distance, every portion of the city and every object of interest. With the use of the map in this guide, every place of interest can be located. Fare, 5 cents, 6 tickets for 25 cents. Good on all lines.

The WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN Railroad extends from West Washington or Georgetown, south-easterly across the city, passing through the business portions, by the Washington Aqueduct, Statue of Washington, State War and Navy Departments, Corcoran Gallery of Art, Executive Mansion, Statues of Lafayette and Jackson, Departments of Justice, and the Treasury; New City Post-Office, Statue of Rawlins, Franklin, Centre Market, and National Guard Armory, Pa. R. R. Station, Botanic Garden, Naval Monument, the Capitol, Grand Stairway, and Statue of Marshall, Statue of Garfield, House Wing of the Capitol, Coast Survey, National Library Building, and Marine Barracks to the Naval Arsenal gate; distance 5 miles.

BRANCH LINES.—Exchange tickets given; G and 15th Streets, N. W., running north on 14th Street, passing Thomas and Luther Statues to Boundary, distance 1½ miles; thence to Mount Pleasant and northern suburbs, 2½ miles, every ten minutes, no extra fare.

At 7th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue exchange tickets given, extends northward, passing the Departments of the Post Office and Interior (Patent Office,) to Boundary, distance 2 miles. Southward from Pennsylvania Avenue, passing the National Museum, Smithsonian Institution, the Statue of Henry, Medical Museum, and Station, Fish Commission to the wharves of the Mount Vernon, Alexandria, and River and Chesapeake Bay Steamers, distance 1½ miles. The cable system is in use on this line.

METROPOLITAN RAILROAD extends from West Washington near George town College and High Service Reservoir, going east, passes near Oak Hil Cemetery, Statue of Dupont, through the "West End," by the British Legation, Statutes of Farragut, Jackson, McPherson, (near) Department of the Interior, (Patent Office,) General Post Office, Pension Building, Court House-Baltimore and Ohio R. R., the Capitol, Senate Wing, National Library, Statue of Green (near) to Lincoln Park and Emancipation Statue, distance, 4½, miles.

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Wharves, W. Washington		60	W. & G. R. R.
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BRANCH LINES.—Exchange tickets given at 9th and F Streets, extends northward, passing the Patent Office, to Boundary at the N. end of 7th Street, distance 1½ miles. Connects there with Silver Springs branch, passing Howard University and Distributing Reservoir, Soldiers Home. Running south from F Street, this branch passes Centre Market, Baltimore and Potomac (Pennsylvania) R. R., to the gate of the Washington Barracks, 2½ miles, foot of 4½ St, W. Exchange tickets given at 9th St., and New York Ave., W. See Columbia R. R.

COLUMBIA RAILROAD.—From 15th Street and New York Avenue, going east, passes the Government Printing Office, near the Deaf Mute College, and ends at the Baltimore Turnpike, distance 2 miles. Exchange tickets given on Metropolitan line at 9th St.

NORTH CAPITOL AND O STREET, (Belt Line.)—Railroad starts on Maryland Avenue at 4½ and makes an enjoyable circuit of the heart of the city, passing various points of interest, returning to place of beginning. (See map.)

A branch line runs along the wharves, passing the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, near the Department of Agriculture, Washington Monument, and Centre Market.

THE ECKINGTON AND SOLDIERS HOME (Electric) RAILROAD.—Starting on New York Avenue at 7th Street, it passes near Glenwood Cemetery, through Eckington to Soldiers Home and Catholic University. A line extends from 15th on G Street opposite the Treasury Department to main line at 5th Street W. and New York Ave. (See Suburban Routes, p. 68.)

WASHINGTON AND ANACOSTIA R. R.—Starting at B and 9th Sts., N. W., at Centre Market, going east passes Baltimore and Potomac R. R. station, Botanic Garden, Garfield Park, U. S. Marine Barracks (11th and G Sts , S. E. Exchange to Congressional Cemetery, Asylum, etc., every 10 min.), across Anacostia or Eastern Branch of the Potomac to Anacostia. On return exchange at 11th and M Sts., S. E., every 12 min., and pass U. S. Navy Yard and Arsenal, continuing to Potomac wharves. Exchanges at 3d and Maryland Ave., N. W., with "Belt" Line, and at 11th and G Sts., N. W., with Eckington and Soldiers' Home El. Ry. Fare, 5 cents. (See Suburban Routes, p. 68.

HERDIC CABS are run to any part of the city. Fare, 25 cents, within 1 mile; 75 cents per hour for one passenger; $1 per hour for more than one.

(Continued on page 70.)

Washington;
What to See and How to See It.

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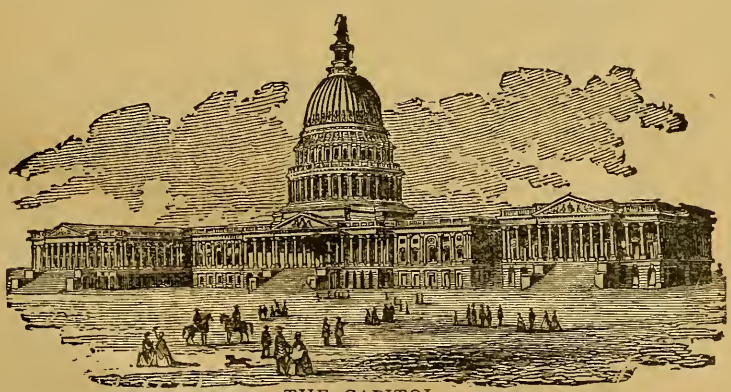
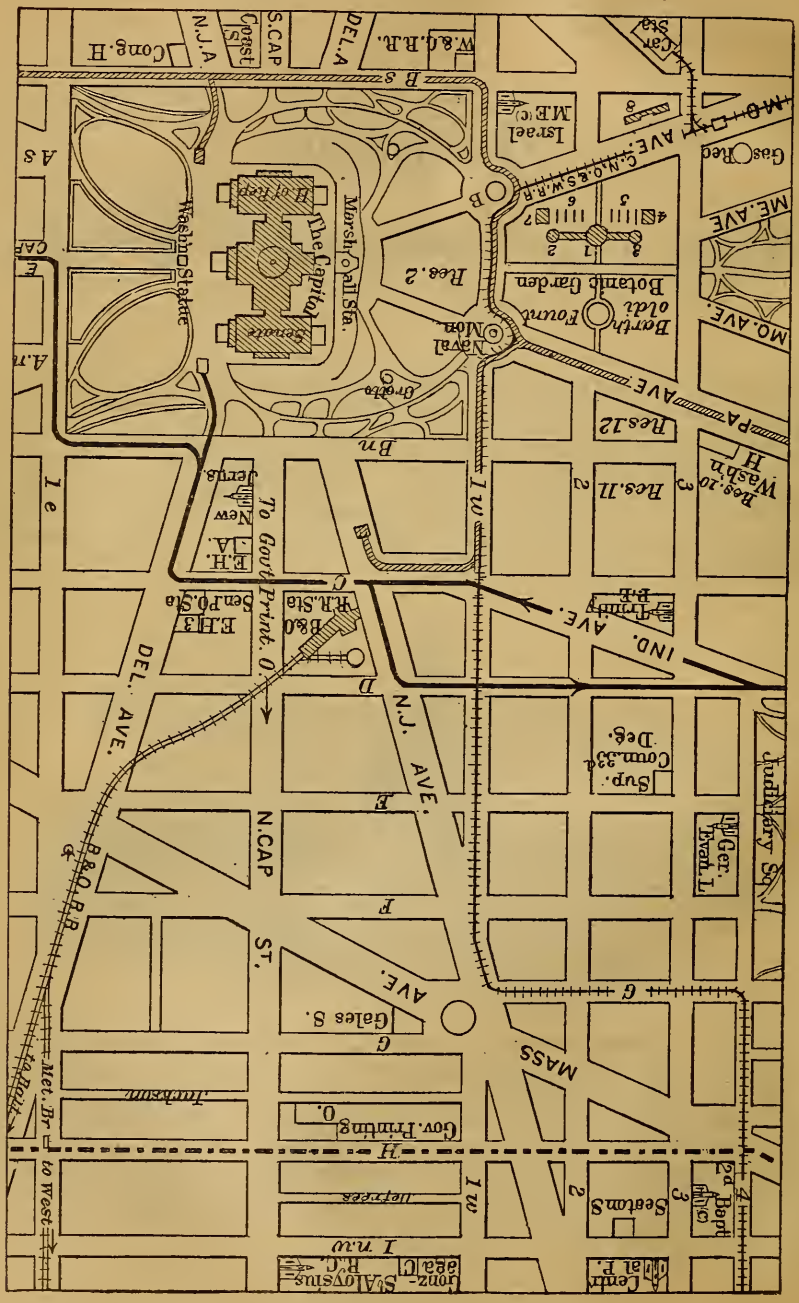
GEORGE WASHINGTON, First President of the United States, on July 16, 1790, approved the act of Congress establishing the permanent seat of Government of the U. S. on the banks of the Potomac, and by proclamation of Jan. 24, 1791, directed the Commissioners, appointed to superintend the building of the city, to run the experimental lines of the Federal District. On March 30, a proclamation by THE PRESIDENT defined the permanent lines, the corner stone of which was planted with appropriate ceremonies on April 15, following.



THE CAPITOL.

The CITY OF WASHINGTON, the Capital of the United States of America, is situated on the left or Eastern bank of the Potomac River, at the confluence of the Anacostia or Eastern branch of that stream, 106½ miles from the Chesapeake Bay, and 185 miles from the ocean. The latitude of Washington (Naval Observatory) is 38° 53′ 38″ 8 N., and longitude 77° 3′ 1″ 35 W. of Greenwich. The *area* of the city is 6111 a.; namely, 1001 a. avenues and streets; 150 a. pavements; 790 a. public reservations and parks, and 4170 a. squares occupied by residences and business places.

CAPITOL AND VICINITY.



B. Garfield Statue. A. s. National Library Building.

Its Government under the Act of 1874 is managed by three Commissioners appointed by the President. The area of the District of Columbia is 65 s. m. since the retrocession to Virginia in 1846. The *population* is 260,000 the City representing 220 000.

THE CAPITOL.

STATUE OF FREEDOM

THE CAPITOL occupies a lofty seat on the Western edge of the plateau of Capitol hill, 89½′ above mean low water in the Potomac, and overlooking the Western, or official, business and fashionable quarter of the city. The surrounding Park comprises 51½ a, artistically laid out under the direction of Fred Law Olmstead, landscape architect. A marble terrace and grand stairway erected on the N., W. and S. greatly add to the imposing appearance of the structure. The building is 751′x324′, including porticos, the principal front being on the E. The ground plan covers about 3½ a. It is of the Corinthian order, with a rustic sub-basement, basement principal, and attic stories. The original building, of Potomac Aquia Creek free stone, was commenced in 1793, and the N. and S. wings were finished in 1813. The interior was destroyed in 1814 and rebuilt 1815-'19 It was extended by the addition of the marble wings in 1851, which were occupied, the S. by the House of Representatives in 1857, and N. by the Senate in 1859, work, however, was continued for 12 years longer. The present Dome of iron, erected 1856-'63, is 288′ from the ground-line to the top of the statue of America, and 135½′ in diameter. Cost, $1,000,000.

GREENOUGH'S WASHINGTON.

The *Statue of America*, by Crawford, which surmounts the dome, is 19½′ high, was placed in position in 1863, and cost $24,000. The building, to date, cost $15,000,000. (See Grand Stairway and Architectural Terrace, Page 26.)

Advancing toward the Capitol from the plaza on the east, opposite the central portico stands Greenough's colossal marble *Statue of George Washington*, erected in its present position in 1842. Total cost $44,000.

On the N. blocking of the central portico, is Greenough's marble group, the *Settlement of America*, erected in 1842, cost $24,000, and on the S., Persico's marble *Statue of Columbus*, representing the discovery of America, erected in 1846, cost $24,000. In the typanum of the pediment of the portico is Persico's alto relievo, *The Genius of America*. On the pediment of

the Senate portico is Crawford's marble group representing the *Progress of Civilization* in the United States. Cost $46,000.

Across the Park E. of the House wing is the building of the National Library, in course of erection.

Having taken a careful view of the Capitol from the E., the tourist should now enter by the broad steps of the central portico. Upon a platform here temporarily erected, during the ceremony of inauguration, the President of the U. S. takes the oath of office in the presence of the people assembled on the esplanade in front. Upon reaching the platform of the portico, the tourist approaches the great *Bronze Door*, or *Main Entrance* to the Capitol. In the niches are the statues of *Peace* and *War*, by Persico, placed in position in 1832, cost $12,000 each. The *Bronze Door*, by Randolph Rogers, is 9′ high, weighs 20,000 lbs. and cost $28,000, representing events in the life of Columbus.

Casing: A, Asia; B, Africa; C, Europe; D, America

Panels: I. Columbus before the Conncil of Salamaca. II. Departure of Columbus for the Spanish court. III. At the court of Ferdinand and Isabella. IV. Departure of Columbus from Palos on his first voyage of discovery. V. Columbus landed on the Island of San Salvador. VI. Encounter with the natives. VII. Triumphal entrée of Columbus into Barcelona. VIII. Columbus in chains. IX. The death-bed of Columbus.

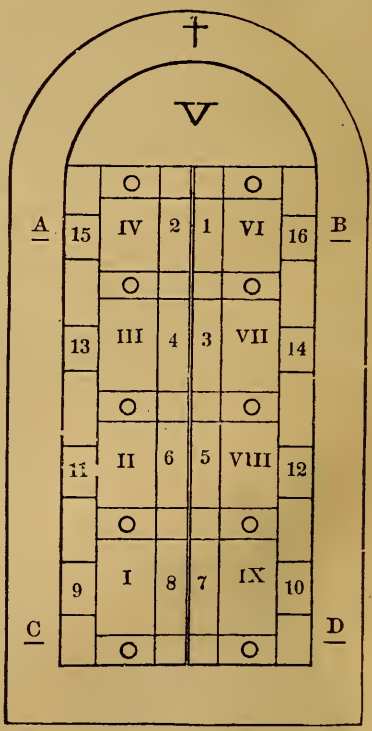


DIAGRAM OF BRONZE DOOR.

1. Alexander VI, Roderigo Lenzoli Borgia, Pope of Rome. 2. Pedro Gonzales de Mendoza, Arch-Bishop of Toledo. 3. Ferdinand, King of Spain. 4 Isabella, Queen of Spain. 5. Charles VIII, King of France. 6. Lady Beatriz de Bobadilla, Marchioness of Moya, friend of Columbus. It is said the likeness is of Mrs. Rogers, wife of the sculptor. 7. John II, King of Portugal, who rejected Columbus. 8. Henry VII, King of England, appealed to by Bartholomew Columbus on behalf of his brother. 9. Juan Perez de Marchena, prior of the Convent of La Rabida. 10 Martin Alonzo Pinzon, commander of the Pinta. 11. Hernando Cortez, conqueror of Mexico. 12. Bartholomew Columbus, brother to Christopher. It is said that the likeness is of the sculptor. 13. Alonzo de Ojeda, a companion of Columbus. 14 Vasco Nuñez de Balboa, discoverer of the Pacific Ocean. 15 Amerigo Vespucci, author of the first account of the New World. 16. Francisco Pizarro, conqueror of Peru.

The head above the lower N. panel represents Washington Irving, and in the corresponding position, opposite, W. H. Prescott, historians.

The tourist now finds himself within the vast *Rotunda* of the Capitol, 96′ in diameter and 180′ from the pavement to the canopy. Over the doors are

rude Alto Relievos; E. door, Landing of the Pilgrims, Caucici; W., Pocahontas saving the life of John Smith, Capellano; N., Penn's Treaty with the Indians, Gavelot; S., Daniel Boone. Over the panels are busts, also in Alto Relievo, of Columbus, Raleigh, Cabot and La Salle.

In the eight panels are the celebrated historical paintings, as follows:

THE LANDING OF COLUMBUS, 1492.—John Vanderlyn, 1842; $10,000.

1, Columbus; 2, Martin Alonzo Pinzon; 3, Vincent Yannez Pinzon; 4, Rodrigo des Escobedo, notary; 5, Rodri o Sanchez, inspector; 6, Mutineer in a suppliant attitude; 7, Alonzo de Ojeda; 8, Cabin Boy; 9, Soldier, 10, Sailor; 11, Friar. The Vessels are the Santa Maria, Pinta and the Nina.

THE DISCOVERY OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER BY DE SOTO, 1541.—W. H. Powell, 1850; $12,000.

1, De Soto; 2, Moorish Servant; 3, Confessor; 4, Young Spanish Cavalier; 5, Cannon dragged up by artillerymen; 6, Men planting the cross; 7, Ecclesiastic bearing a censer; 8, An aged priest blessing the cross; 9, A soldier dressing his wound; 10, Camp chest, with arms, helmets and other implements of War; 11, A group ot standard bearers and helmeted men; 12, Two young Indian maidens; 13, Indian chiefs bearing pipes of peace.

THE BAPTISM OF POCAHONTAS, 1613.—J. G. Chapman, 1836; $10,000.

1, Pocahontas; 2, John Rolfe; 3, Alexander Whiteaker; 4, Sir Thomas Dale, Governor; 5, Sister to Pocahontas; 6, Naniequaus, Brother to Pocahontas; 7, Opechancanough; 8, Opachisco, Uncle to Pocahontas; 9 Richard Wyffin; 10, Standard Bearer; 11, Mr. and Mrs. Forrest, the first gentlewoman who arrived in the colony; 12, Henry Spilman; 13, John and Ann Laydon, first persons married in the country; 14, The Page.

THE EMBARKATION OF THE PILGRIMS AT DELFT HAVEN, HOLLAND, 1620.
—Robert W. Wier, 1840; $10,000.

1, William Robinson, pastor; 2, Elder William Brewster; 3, Mrs, Brewster and sick child; 4, Governor Carver; 5, William Bradford; 6, Mr. and Mrs. White; 7, Mr and Mrs. Winslow; 8, Mr. and Mrs. Fuller; 9, Miles Standish and his wife Rose; 10, Mrs. Bradford, who fell overboard the day the vessel came to anchor; 11, Mrs. Carver and child; 12, Captain Reynolds and sailor; 13, Boy belonging to the Carver family; 14, Boy in charge of Mrs. Winslow; 15, Boy belonging to Mrs. Winslow's family; 16, Nurse.

SIGNING THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, JULY 4, 1776.—John Trumbull, 1817; $8,000.

1, George Wythe, of Va.; 2, William Whipple, and 3, Josiah Bartlett, of N. H.; 4, Benjamin Harrison, of Va.; 5, Thomas Lynch, of S. C.; 6, Richard Henry Lee, of Va; 7, Samuel Adams, of Mass.; 8, George Clinton, of N. Y.; 9, William Paca, and 10, Samuel Chase, of Md.; 11, Lewis Morris, and 12, William Floyd, of N. Y.; 13, Arthur Middleton, and 14, Thomas Heyward, of S. C.; 15, Charles Carroll, of Md.; 16, George Walton, of Ga.; 17, Robert Morris, 18, Thomas Willing, and 19, Benjamin Rush, of Penn.; 20, Eldridge Gerry, and 21, Robert Treat Paine, of Mass.; 22, Abraham Clark, of N J.; 23, Stephen Hopkins, and 24, William Ellery, of R. I.; 25, George Clymer, of Penn.; 26, William Hooper, and 27, Joseph Hewes, of N. C.; 28, James Wilson of Penn.; 29, Francis Hopkinson, of N. J.; 30, John Adams, of Mass.; 31, Roger Sherman, of Conn.; 32, Robert L. Livingston, of N. Y.; 33, Thomas Jefferson, of Va.; 34, Benjamin Franklin, of Penn.; 35, Richard Stockton, of N. J; 36, Francis Lewis, of N. Y.; 37, John Witherspoon, of N. J.; 38, Samuel Huntington, 39, William Williams, and 40, Oliver Wolcott, of Conn.; 41, John Hancock, of Mass.; 42, Charles Thompson, of Penn.; and continuing, 43, George Read, of Del.; 44, John Dickinson, of Penn.; 45, Edward Rutledge, of S. C.; 46, Thomas McKean, of Del.; 47, Philip Livingston, of N. Y.

THE SURRENDER OF BURGOYNE AT SARATOGA, N. Y., 1777.—John Trumbull, 1817; $8,000.

The 3 figures in the distance are, 1, Maj. Lithgow, of Mass.; 2, Col. Cilly, and 3, Gen. Starke, of N. H.; and in the Key, 4, Capt. Seymour, of Conn., of Shelden's Horse; 5, Maj. Hull, and 6, Col. Greaton, of Mass.; 7, Maj. Dearborn, and 8, Col. Scammell, of N. H.; 9, Col. Lewis, of N. Y., Quartermaster-Gen.; 10, Major-Gen. Phillips, of the British Army; 11, Lieut.-Gen. Burgoyne, Commander of the British forces; 12, Gen. Baron Reidesel, of the British Army (German); 13, Col. Wilkinson, Dep. Adj. Gen. of the American Army; 14, Gen. Gates, Commander of the American forces; 15. Col. Prescott, of Mass. Volunteers; 16, Col. Morgan, of the Va. Riflemen; 17, Brig.-Gen. Rufus Putnam, and 18, Lieut.-Col. Brooks, of Mass.; 19, Rev, Mr. Hitchcock, of R. I., Chaplain; 20, Major Robert Troup, of N. Y., Aid-de Camp; 21, Major Haskell, of Mass.; 22, Maj. (after Gen.) Armstrong' Aid-de-Camp; 23, Maj.-Gen. Philip Schuyler, of N. Y.; 24, Brig.-Gen. Glover, of Mass.: 25, Brig.-Gen. Whipple, of the N. H. Militia; 26, Maj. Clarkson, of N. Y. Aid-de-Camp; and 27, Maj. Stevens, of Mass., commanding artillery.

THE SURRENDER OF CORNWALLIS, Oct. 1781.—John Trumbull, 1817; $8,000.

The first 2 figures, 1, Count Deuxponts; 2, Duke de Laval Montmorency, and in the Key, 3, Count Custine, Colonels of French Infantry; 4, Duke de Lauzun, Col. of French Cavalry; Gen. Choizy; 6, Viscount Viomeuil; 7, Marquis de St. Simon; 8, Count Fersen, and 9, Count Dumas, Aid-de-Camp to Count Rochambeau; 10, Marquis Chastellux; 11, Baron Viomeuil; 12, Count de Barre, and 13, Count de Grasse, Admirals in the French Navy; 14, Count Rochambeau, Gen-in-Chief of the French forces; 15, Gen. Lincoln, American Army; 16, Col. Stevens, American Artillery; 17, Gen. Washington, Commander-in-Chief; 18, Thomas Nelson, Gov. of Va; 19, Marquis Lafayette; 20, Baron Steuben; 21, Col. Cobb, Aid-de-Camp to Gen. Washington; 22, Col. Trumbull, Secretary to Washington; 23, Maj.-Gen. Clinton, of N. Y.; 24, Gen. Gist, of Md.; 25, Gen. Wayne, of Penn; 26, Gen. Hand, of Penn., Adjutant General; 27, Gen. Peter Muhlenburg, of Penn.; 28, Maj.-Gen. Knox, Commander of Artillery; and continuing towards the r., 29, Lieut.-Col. Huntingdon, acting Aid to Gen Lincoln; 30, Col. Timothy Pickering, Quartermaster Gen.; in the Key. 31, Col. Alexander Hamilton, commanding Light Infantry; 32, Col. Laurens, of S. C.; 33, Col. Walter Stuart, of Penn., and 34, Col. Nicholas Fish, of N. Y.

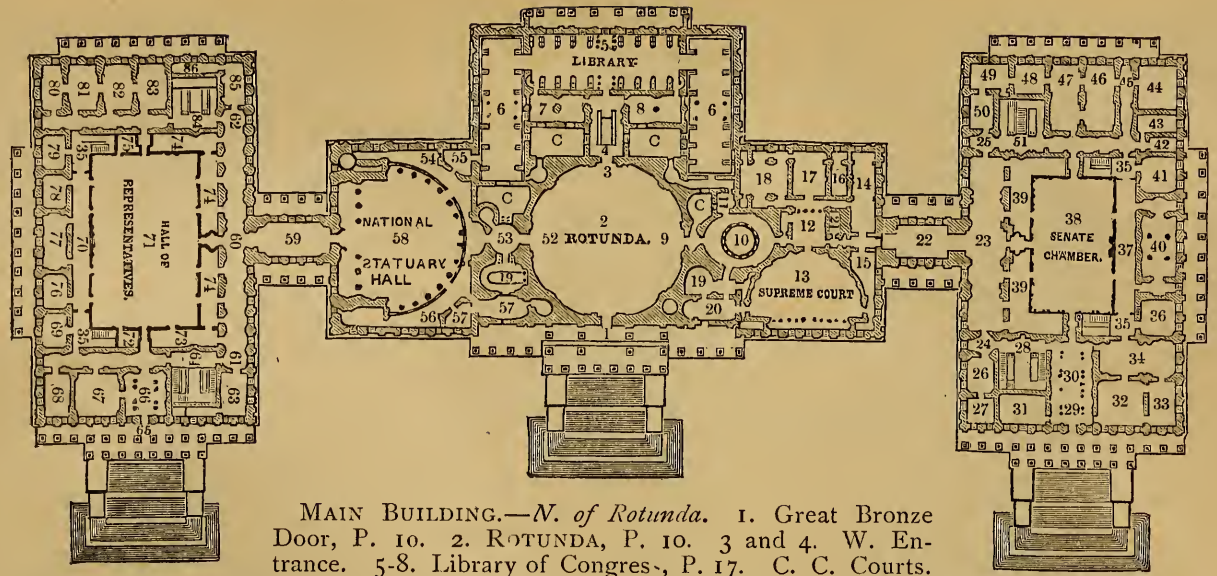
GENERAL WASHINGTON RESIGNING HIS COMMISSION AT ANNAPOLIS, MD., Dec. 23, 1783.—John Trumbull, 1817; $8,000.

1, Thos. Mifflin, of Penn., President of Congress; 2, Chas. Thompson, of Penn.; 3, Elbridge Gerry, of Mass.; 4, Hugh Williamson, of N. C.; 5 Samuel Osgood, of Mass.; 6, Ed'w McComb, of Del.; 7, Geo. Partridge, of Mass.; 8, Ed'w Lloyd, of Md.; 9, R. D. Spaight, of N. C.; 10, Benj. Hawkins, of N. C.; 11, A. Foster, of N. H.; 12, Thomas Jefferson, and 13, Arthur Lee, of Va.; 14, Dav. Howell, of R. I.; 15, James Monroe, of Va; 16, Jacob Reed, of S. C., all members of Congress; 17, Jas. Madison, of Va., spectator; 18, William Ellery, of R. I.; 19, Jeremiah Townley Chase, of Md.; 20, S. Hardy, of Va., and 21, Charles Morris, of Penn., members of Congress; 22, General Washington, of Va.; 23, Cols. Walker, and 24, Humphreys, aids-de camp; 25 and 26, Gens. Smallwood and Williams, and 27 and 28, Cols. Smith and Howard, of Md.; 29, Charles Carroll and two daughters, of Md.; 30, Mrs. Washington and her three grand-children; and 31, Daniel Jenifer of St. Thomas of Md., spectators.

On the *frieze*, 300′ in circumference and 9′ high, beginning over the W, door of the Rotunda, are representations in fresco in chiaro oscuro, by Brumidi: 1, America and History; 2, Landing of Columbus; 3, Cortez and Montezuma; 4, Pizarro invading Peru; 5, Burial of De Soto in the Mississippi River; 6, Rescue of John Smith by Pocohontas; 7, Landing of the Pilgrims; 8, Penn's Treaty. Executed by Costiggini upon the death of Brumidi. 9, Colonization of New England; 10, Ogelthorpe and Muscogee Indians; 11, Battle of Lexington; 12, Reading of the Declaration of Independence; 13, Surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown; 14, Death of Tecumseh; 15, Gen. Scott's entrée into the City of Mexico. 16, Discovery of gold in California; 17, Completion of the Pacific Railroad; 18, First Centennial of Independence at Phila.

The *canopy*, executed by Brumidi, in fresco, is 65½′ in diameter, 180′ from the pavement of the Rotunda, and cost $50,000. In the centre is portrayed Washington with Freedom on his r. and victory on his l. The 13 female figures represent the 13 original States. The Groups on the outer zone are: 1, The fall of Tyranny; 2, Agriculture; 3, Mechanics; 4, Commerce; 5, Marine; 6, Arts and Sciences.

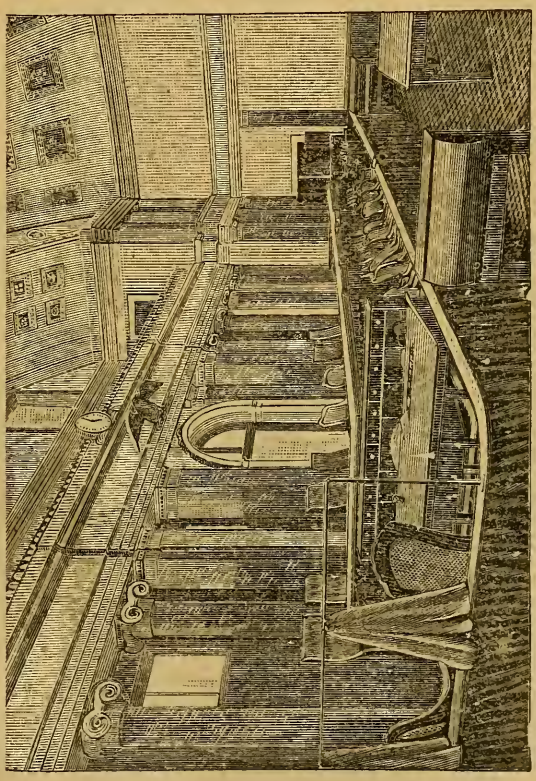
The *Diagram* will direct the visitor to the places of interest on the Principal Story.



MAIN BUILDING.—*N. of Rotunda.* 1. Great Bronze Door, P. 10. 2. ROTUNDA, P. 10. 3 and 4. W. Entrance. 5-8. Library of Congress, P. 17. C. C. Courts. 9. To Supreme Court and Senate. 10. Vestibule. 11. To Dome. 12. Vestibule Sup. C. Room. 13. SUPREME COURT ROOM, P. 17. 14. Robing-Room, P. 19. 15. Justices' Passage to Court Room. 16, 17, 18. Cl'k of Court. 19 To Basement and Law Library. 20. Marshal Sup. Court. 21. To Senate Library. 22. Corridor to Senate Wing. *S. of Rotunda.*—52. To Statuary Hall and House of Representatives. 53. Vestibule. C. Court. 54 and 55. House Doc. Rooms. 56 Enrolling Clerks. 57. Clerk of the House. 58. STATUARY HALL, P. 25. 59. Corridor to House Wing. SENATE WING.—23. Main Corridor. 24. E. Corridor. 25. W. Corridor. 26 and 27. Senate Com. on Finance. 28. E. Grand Staircase, P. 19. 29. Senate Bronze Door, P. 19. 30. Senate Vestibule. 31. Official Reporter's Room. 32. Sen. Com. District of Columbia, P. 20. 33. Office Sergeant-at-Arms, P. 20. 34. Sen. Ante Room, P. 20. 35. Bronze Stairs, P. 20. 36. Vice-President's Room, P. 20. 37 Sen. Lobby. 38. SENATE CHAMBER, P. 20. 39. Sen. Cloak-Rooms. 40. Sen. Reception (Marble) Room, P. 20. 41. The President's

Room, P. 20. 42. Sen. Com on Enrolled Bills. 43. Closets. 44. Sen. Com. on Appropriations. 45. N. Corridor. *Elevator*, W. end. 46 to 50. Offices of the Sen. 51. W. Staircase, P. 20. HOUSE WING.—60. Main Corr dor. 61. Corridor. *Elevator*, S. end. 62. W. Corridor. 63. H. Com. on Military Affairs, P. 25. 64. E Grand Staircase, P. 25. 65. Main Door. 66. H. Vestibule. 67. H. Com. Ways and Means, P. 24. 68 Sergeant-at-Arms. 69. Speaker's Room. 70. Lobby, P. 23. 71. HALL OF THE REPRESENTATIVES, P. 23. 72. H. Library. 73 and 74. Cloak-Rooms. 75. Store-Room. 76, 77, and 78. Representatives Retiring Room, P. 23. 79. Closets. 80, 81. Com. on Appropriations. 82. Com. on Rivers and Harbors. 83. Offices of the House. 84. W. Grand Staircase, P. 24. 85 and 86. Com. Naval Affairs.

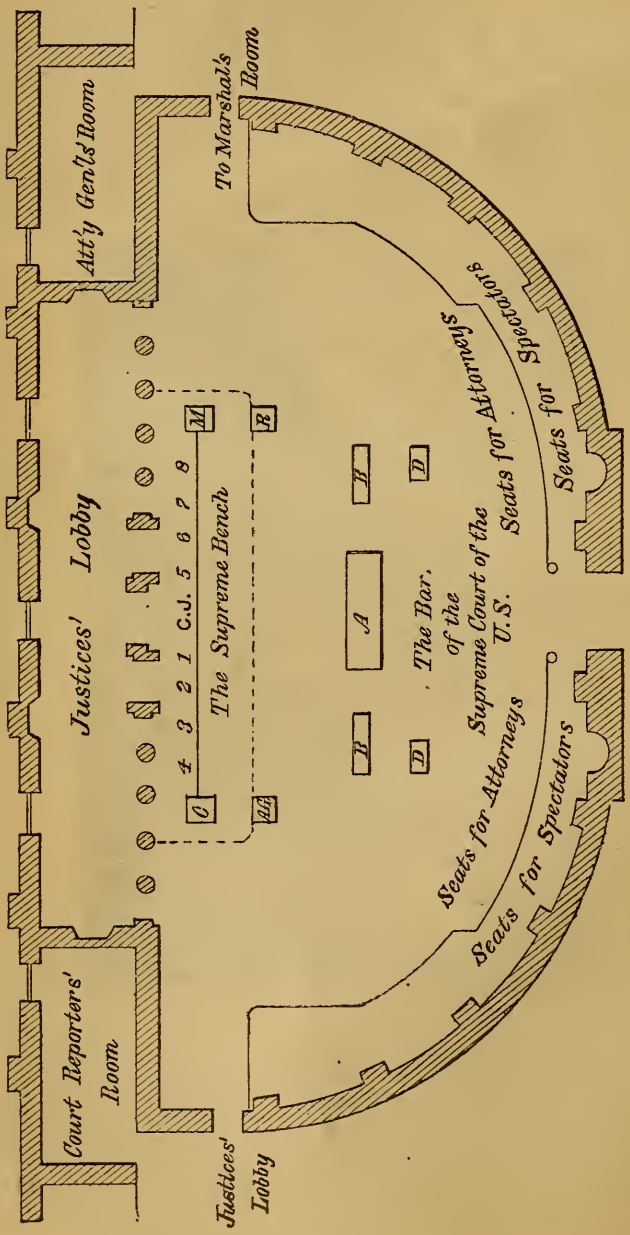
Leaving the Rotunda by the W. door, the visitor reaches the *Library of Congress*, open from 9. a. m. to 4 p. m This consists of a central Hall 91½′x34′, and two wings each 95′x29½′ and 38′ high. The Library now comprises 650,000 volumes and 300,000 pamphlets, and is the largest in the U. S., and 5th in the world. It is fire-proof throughout. Returning to the Rotunda and passing through the N. door on the l., 11 *leads* to the Dome. A few steps beyond is the *Room of the Supreme Court*, open to visitors. When



ROOM OF THE SUPREME COURT.

the main door is not open enter by the side door, from 10 through 19 on Diagram. This room is 75′x45 and 45′ high. On the E. is a screen of Ionic Columns of variagated Potomac Marble with Italian Marble Capitals. On consoles on the W. wall are marble busts of the Chief Justices of the U. S. The *Sessions* of the Court begin on the 2d Monday in October and last until May. Just before 12 m. is the best time to visit the Court Room during the days of sessions.

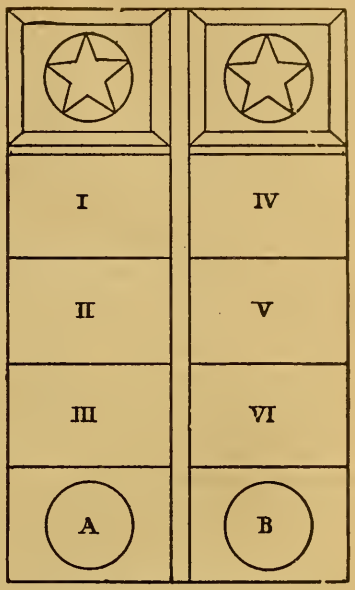
The *Diagram* will show the arrangement of the Justices on the Bench, and he Court O ficers and Counsel at the Bar.



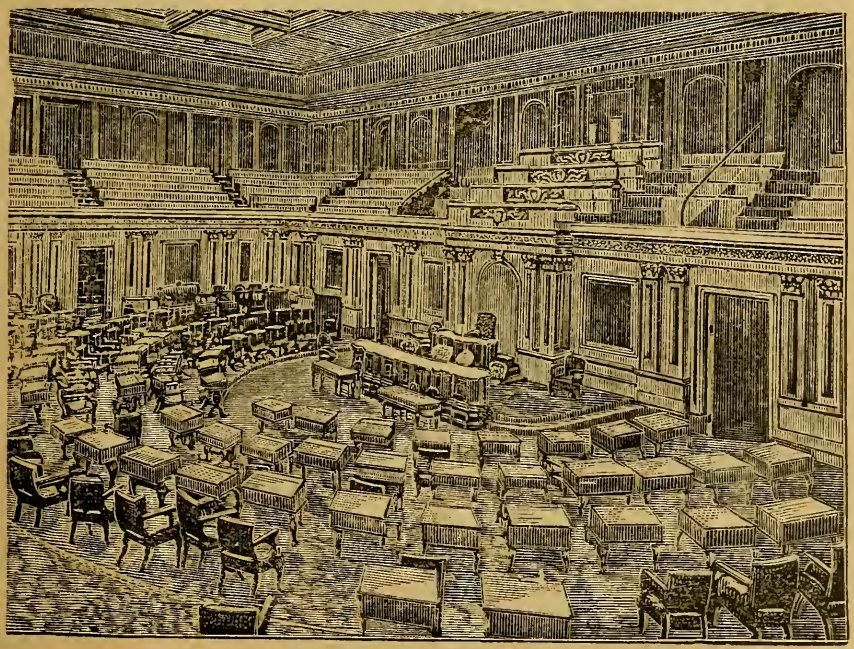
C. J. *The Chief Justice of the U. S.*—Mellville W. Fuller, of Illinois. *Associate Justices.*—1. S. J. Field, of Cal. 2. Horace Gray, of Mass. 3. Henry B. Brown, of Mich. 4. Howell E. Jackson, of Tenn. 5. John M. Harlan, of Ky. 6. D. J. Brewer, of Kansas. 7. George Shiras, Jr., of Pa. 8. ——— ———. C. *Clerk*—James H. McKenney. *Deputy Clerk*—Chas. B. Beall. A. G. *Attorney-General of the U. S.*—W. H. H. Miller, of Ind. M. *Marshal*—John M. Wright. *Deputy Marshal*—W. H. Rearden. R. *Reporter*—J. C. Bancroft Davis. *Court Crier*—D. W. Rhodes. A. Counsel Table from which arguments are made. B. D. Tables used by Counsel.

The privilege of entering within the Bar of the Supreme Court of the United Stated is accorded only to persons admitted to practice there.

In the *Robing Room*, are portraits of Chief Justices Jay, Marshall, Chase and Taney. The Messenger will admit visitors if the room be not occupied. Here the Justices put on their robes prior to going on the Bench. Continuing to the S. corridor and thence turning E. to the E corridor, 28 is the *Eastern Grand Staircase*, which leads to the Ladies', Senators'cFamily, and Diplomatic *Galleries*. The stairbase is constructed of polished Tennessee Marble. At the foot is Power's Statue of *Benjamin Franklin*, of Penn., cost, $10,000. Over the landing is Powell's painting of *Perry's Victory on Lake Erie* in 1813, cost, $25,000. (See Diagram for Attic Story and Galeries.) Thence proceed into the Senate *Vestibule* (30). At the E. end (29) is the Senate *Bronze Door*, by Crawford, cost, $50.-000, representing: I. Battle of Bunker Hill and death of Warren, June, 1776; II. Battle of Monmouth, June, 1778, Rebuke of Gen. Lee; III. Battle of Yorktown, October, 1781, Hamilton's Capture of the Redoubt; IV. Washington's welcome at Trenton, April, 1789; V. Inauguration of Washington, first



SENATE BRONZE DOOR.



THE SENATE CHAMBER.

President, in N. Y. City, April 30, 1789. John Adams, Vice-President, stands on his r.; Chancellor Livingston administers the oath, and Mr. Otis, Secretary of the Senate, holds the Bible. The remaining figures are Alexander Hamilton, Gens. Knox and St Clair, Roger Sherman and Baron Steuben; VI. Laying of the Corner Stone of the Capitol, Sept. 18, 1793. On the N. side of the vestibule is the Senate Com. on the District of Columbia, (32,) beautifully frescoed by Brumidi. Visitors can enter. Next proceed to 34, Senator's *Ante-Room*, a rich apartment, and 33, Sergeant-at-Arm's Room, also attractively finished.

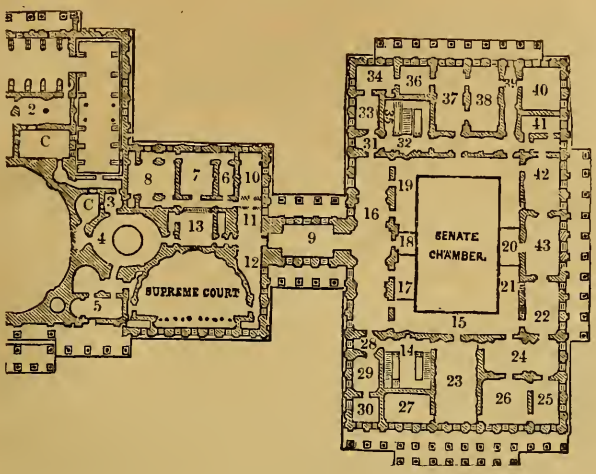
Should the Senate be in session visitors cannot pass the door at No. 35 without permission from a Senator. It would be proper to send a card to a Senatorial acquaintance asking this permission. He will send a page to conduct his friends to the *Bronze Stairs*, (35,) cost $5,000. There are four of these in the building. Thence to the *Vice-President's Room*, (36.) Here is Rembrandt Peale's *Painting of Washington*, and marble busts of Pres. pro. temp. Foster, of Conn. and Vice-President Wilson, who died in this room. The messenger at the door can admit visitors.

Having now entered the Senate *Lobby*, on the r. pass into the *Marble*, or Senator's *Reception Room*, (40,) and on the l., when the Senate is not in session, pass upon the floor of the Senate.

The *Senate Chamber* (visitors admit ed on the floor when the Senate is not in session) is 113¼ x80¾′ and 36′ high. The Cloak Rooms on the outer sides reduce the floor to 83′x51′. The galleries are over the cloak Rooms and will seat 1200 persons. (See Diagram of attic story and galleries for location of galleries, and of the Chamber for seats of Senators and officers.) The ceiling is of iron and the room is lighted from the loft above.

By Senate resolution, 1886, authority was given to have made and placed in the niches in the galleries marble busts of those who have been Vice-Presidents. They a e now in the hands of the sculptors, and are placed in position as rapidly as finished.

Returning to the lobby, continue W. to the *President's Room*, (41.) This is one of the finest rooms in the building. Admission may be had, should the door be locked, through the messenger in the corridor near by. If the door be unlocked, enter. Whenever the President visits the Capitol he occupies this apartment and sends, by a page, for those whom he wishes to see. The medallions represent Washington and his first Cabinet. The ceiling is also richly frescoed, and the walls finished in gilt. Opposite the entrance the Bronze Staircase (35) is similar to that E. of the lobby. Take the W. corridor to the West *Grand Staircase*, of American White Marble, a very beautiful piece of work. At the foot is Stone's heroic *Statue of John Hancock*, cost, $5,500, and over the first landing, Walker's painting of the *Storming of Chapultepec*, Mexico, Sept. 13, 1847, cost, $6,000. The American Army is commanded by Gen. Scott, and pursuing the fleeing Mexicans into the City of Mexico



THE CAPITOL—ATTIC STORY AND GALLERIES.

At this point the visitor should ascend to the attic story and galleries. The *Diagrams* will indicate points of interest on this fl. The Senate *assembles* at 12 m. The best time to visit the Senate galleries during the sessions is just before that hour. The general debates usually commence after the "morning hour," about 1 30 p. m.

MAIN BUILDING.—2. Store Rooms Congressional Library. 3. Stairs to the Dome. 4. 5. Store-Rooms Sen. Doc. Room. 7, 8. Senate Committee on Additional Accommodations for the Congressional Library. 6. The Library of the Sen. 30,000 volumes. 9, 11, 12, 13. Sen. Doc Rooms. 10 Sen. Com. Nicaraguan Claims.

SENATE WING.—14. E. Grand (Marble) Staircase, and Powell's Painting of Perry's Victory on Lake Erie, 1813, and Heaton's Recall of Columbus. 16. S. Corridor.

GALLERIES.—15, 17. Ladies' Gallery. 18. Diplomatic Gallery. 19. Gentlemen's Gallery. 20. Press Reporters' Gallery. 21. Ladies' Gallery and Reserved Gallery. 22. Ladies' Retiring-Room. 23. Hall, containing Moran's Paintings of the Canon of the Yellowstone, and Chasm of the Colorado, cost, $10,000 each, and portraits of Webster, Clay and Calhoun. 24. Ante room to Ladies' Gallery, and paintings of "The First Fight of the Ironclads," and The Electoral Tribunal of 1877, and portraits of Gen. Dix and Senator Sumner.

25 Sen. Com. on Private Land Claims. 26. Sen. Com. on Claims. 27 Sen. Conference Room. 28. E. Corridor. 29, 30. Sen. Com on Printing. 31 W. Corridor. 32. W. Grand (Marble) Staircase, and Walker's Painting Storming of Chapultepec and Charles Wilson Peales' Washington, 1779. 33, 34 Sen. Com. on Public Buildings and Gronnds. 35. Stairs Illuminating Loft. 36. Sen. Com. on Transportation. 37. Sen. Com. on Railroads. 38. Sen. Com. on Privileges and Elections. 39. Elevator for Senators. 40. Sen Com. on Commerce. 41. Sen. Com. on Engrossed Bills. 42. Press Telegraph Office. 43 Press Reporters' Retiring-Room.

The visitor having viewed the points of interest on the Attic Floor of the Senate wing, and having passed some time in the Senate Galleries, the Senate being in session, should now return to the corridor and proceed thence to the Elevator at No. 39 or 28 same fl., and descend by that means or by the Staircases, 14 or 32, to the *Basement Story* and see the frescoes and other features of interest in this portion of the Capitol. The visitor may enter any of the Committee Rooms found unlocked or open, for the purpose of exam-

ining the the frescoes. When locked, inquiry from the messenger on the floor may gain them admission.

OBJECTS OF INTEREST IN THE CAPITOL BASEMENT—*Senate Wing.*—The walls and groined ceilings of the corridors are frescoed, representing events and personages in American history, and representations of the fauna and flora of the U S.

The Room of the Sen. Com. on Indian Affairs is beautifully frescoed. The Stairs on the W. Corridor lead to the Sub-Basement and Senate Heating and Ventilating Apparatus. The machinery here is very interesting and should be visited. The Sen Com. on Library is appropriately frescoed. The Room of the Sen. Com on Military Affairs has the finest Frescoes, representing the Boston Massacre; Battle of Lexington; Death of Wooster; Washington at Valley Forge, and Capture of Stony Point. The Room on Naval Affairs is elaborately frescoed, representing Marine Dieties, &c

The Room on Foreign Relations is also frescoed.

The Restaurant is open to the public.

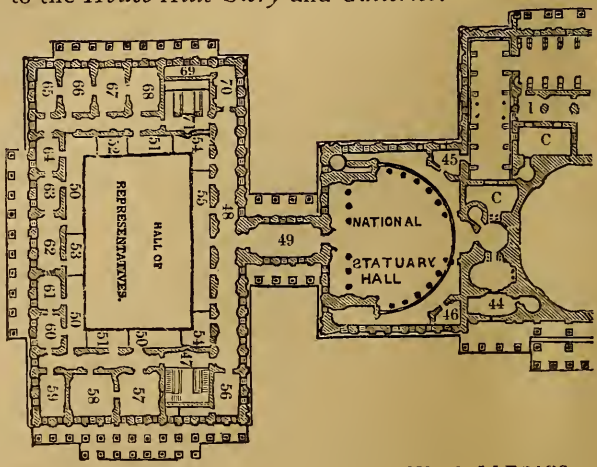
THE MAIN BUILDING.—*N. of the Cript.*—Contains the Senate Baths. The Law Library, containing nearly 100,000 volumes, and largest in the U. S. THE CRYPT, formed of 40 Doric Columns. The Star in the pavement is the centre of the Capitol, and formerly the meridian of the U. S. Beneath is the *Undercroft* or Vault in which it was proposed to place the remains of Washington. The Crypt has been reduced in size by temporary rooms walled off for the Congressional Library. Upon it rests the superstructure of the dome. The steps lead to Sub-Basement and *Undercroft.*

S. of the Crypt.—Contains nothing of special interest.

THE HOUSE WING.—The Main Corridor to S. Entrance, 145'x25', consists of a fine marble colonade. The Restaurant is open to the public The H. Com. on Indian Affairs, contains a collection of Paintings of Indian Life. The Room of the H. Com. on Agriculture is appropriately Frescoed. The Steps lead to Sub-Basement, Heating and Ventilating Apparatus.

Having finished on the basement story visitors should first ascend by the elevators near 59 and 65 to the *House Attic Story* and *Galleries.*

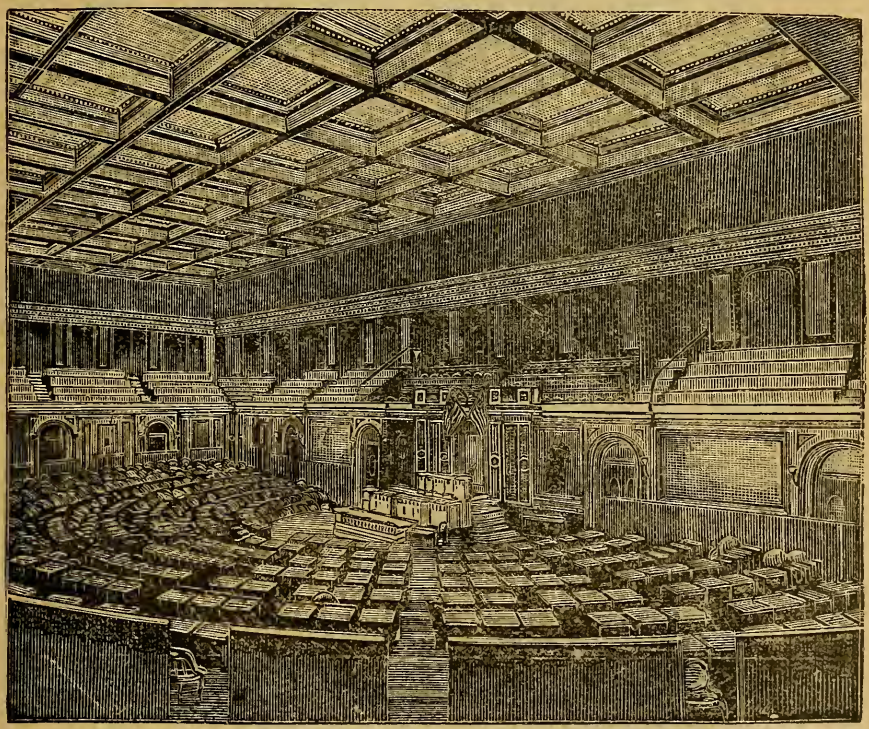
HOUSE WING, ATTIC STORY.—1. Store-Room Congressional Library. 44, 46. Store-Room H. Library. 45. House Document Room 47. E. Grand (Marble) Staircase, and Carpenters Painting of the signing of the Proclamation of Emancipation, Sept. 22, 1862, presented to the U.S by Mary E. Thompson, and portrait of Henry Clay, by John Neagle, 1843. 49. Library of the House, 120,000 volumes of Public Docs.



THE HOUSE WING, ATTIC STORY AND GALLERIES.

Galleries.—50. Ladies' and Private Galleries. 51. Private and Representatives' Family Galleries. 52. Diplomatic Gallery. 53. Press Reporters Gallery. 54. Private Gallery for Ladies. 55. Gentlemen's Gallery.

56. H. Com. on Foreign Affairs. 57. H. Com on the Judiciary. 58. H. Com on Commerce. 59. H. Com. on Public Lands. 60, 61. *Ladies' Retiring Room*; a Matron is in attendance. 62. Press Reporters' Writing-Room. 63. Press Telegraph Office. 64. Ante-room. 65 H. Com. on Pacific Railroads and Pensions 66. H. Com. on Elections. 67. H. Com. on Railways, Canals and Patents. 68. H. Com. on the District of Columbia. 69. 70. H. Com on Banking and Currency. 71. W. Grand (Marble) Staircase, and Leutze's Chromo Silica, Westward Ho. Portrait Chief Justice John Marshall, R. Brooks, 1880.



THE HALL OF REPRESENTATIVES.

From this floor the visitor should enter the *Galleries* if the House of Representatives be in session, (hour of meeting, 12 m.,) and pass a few moments in following the debates.

From the Attic Story the visitor should descend at once to the Principal Story, and thence proceed to the Lobby, 70, S. of the *Hall of Representatives*, (see Diagram, page 16, for references.) The *Lobby* and *Hall* may be entered by visitors except when the House of Representatives is in session. It is therefore, desirable to reach this portion of the building before 12 m., during sessions of Congress. In the *Lobby* is a gallery of *pictures* of the *Speakers* of the Housse of Representatives. The *Representatives' Retiring*

Rooms, 76-78, S. of the Lobby, form a fine suite of apartments. N. of the Lobby is the *Hall of Representatives*, (71,) 139′x93′ and 36′ high. The "floor" is 115′x67′ and contains Desks for 325 Representatives and 8 Delegates. The Cloak and Retiring Rooms open off the Hall. The *Galleries* over them will seat 2500 persons. The Hall is lighted, both by day and night from the ceiling, which consists of panels formed of iron girders set with ground-glass, decorated with appropriate centre pieces. On the r. of the Chair is the pedestal which supports *The Mace*, the insignia of authority of the House, which is placed there by the Sergeant-at-Arms or his representative when the House is called to order. On the E. of the Chair is Vanderlyn's full-length *Portrait* of *President Washington*, and on the W., Ary Scheffer's *Portrait* of *Marquis de Lafayette*, presented to Congress by the artist in 1824. In the panels E. and W. of the doors of the Lobby, are Bierstadts' paintings representing the *Settlement of California*, and *The Discovery of the Hudson River*, and in the W panel a fresco of Washington demanding the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, Va., 1781." At the foot of the E. *Grand Staircase*, E. of the Hall, is Power's Statue of *Jefferson*, cost, $10,000. Over the landing is Carpenter's painting of the *Signing of the Proclamation of Emancipation*, by President Lincoln, in the presence of his Cabinet, Sept. 22, 1863, presented to Congress by Mrs. Mary E. Thompson, W. of the Hall is the W. *Grand Staircase*, at the foot of which is Vincenti's bronze bust of *Bee-She-Kee*, a Chippewa Warrior. Over the landing is Leutze's *Chromo Silica*, *Westward Ho*, cost, $20,000. The Golden Gate, Harbor of San Francisco, beneath, is by Bierstadt.

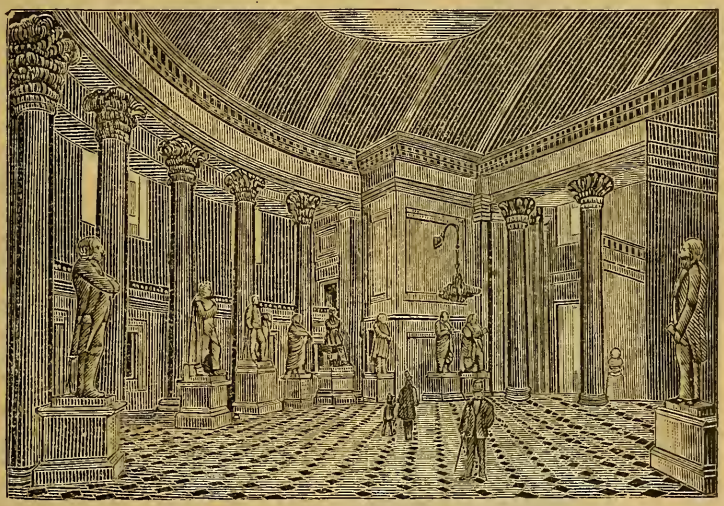
The Room of the Com. on Ways and Means (67) is richly frescoed. In the room of the Com. on Military Affairs (63) is Lieut.-Col. Eastman's collection of paintings of the principal Forts of the U. S. The rest of the apartments in this part of the building are without special interest

Leaving the House wing, the connecting corridor, (59,) opposite the main door of the House, leads to the *National Statuary Hall*, (58.) This magnificent apartment, before the extension of the Capitol, was occupied by the House of Representatives. It consists of a semi-circle of 96′ chord, and 57′ high. In 1864 Congress invited each State to furnish, not exceeding two, marble or bronze statues of its deceased citizens, illustrious for distinguished civil, or military service, and designated this Hall to receive them. The Statues, in marble. except where otherwise stated, received in the order of their presentation to Congress, and now placed in position are:

RHODE ISLAND.—*Roger Williams*, promoter of Civil and Religious Liberty in America, by Simmons, and *Gen. Nathaniel Greene*, of the Continental Army, by Brown. CONNECTICUT. — *Jonathan Trumbull*, a Patriot of the Revolution, and from whom the term "Brother Jonathan" orignated, and *Roger Sherman*, one of the Committee to Draft the Declaration of Independence, both by Ives. NEW YORK.—*George Clinton*, Signer of the Declaration of Independence, and Vice-President of the U. S., by Brown, and *Robert R. Livingston*, Chancellor, who administered the oath to President Washington 1789, by Palmer, both bronze.

MASSACHUSETTS.—*John Winthrop*, first Governor of Massachusetts, 1630, by R. S. Greenough, and *Samuel Adams*, an early advocate of American Liberty, by Miss Whitney. VERMONT.—*Ethan Allen*, Captor of Fort Ticonderoga "in the name of the Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress," by Mead, and *Jacob Collamer*, a Senator, by Powers. MAINE.—*William King*, first Governor of Maine, 1820, by Simmons. PENNSYLVANIA.—*Robert Fulton*, inventor and pioneer in Steam as a motive power for navigation-

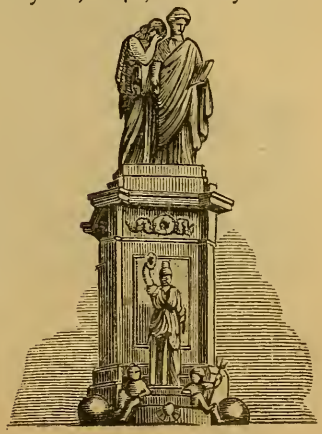
by Roberts, and *Gen. Peter Gabriel Muhlenberg*, of the Continental Army, by Miss Nevin. OHIO.—*James A. Garfield*, President of the U. S., 1881, and *William Allen*, U. S. Senator, 1837-49, and Governor of Ohio, 1874-6, both by Niehaus. NEW JERSEY.—*Richard Stockton*, Signer of the Declaration of Independence, 1776, and *Philip Kearney*, Union General, killed at Chantilly, Va., 1862, latter bronze, both by H. K. Brown. MICHIGAN — *Lewis Cass*, Senator and Secretary of State, by D. C. French.



THE NATIONAL STATUARY HALL.

Among the other Statues in the Hall are *Thomas Jefferson*, Author of the Declaration of Independence, by P. T David D'Angers. *Alexander Hamilton*, first Secretary of the Treasury, Horatio Stone, and *Abraham Lincoln*, by Miss Vinnie Ream. Over the N. door is Franzoni's Clock, representing the Car of Time. In the floor, near the S. W. corner, is a small brass plate marking the spot where John Q. Adams fell, Feb'y 21, 1848, two days before

STORY'S MARSHALL.



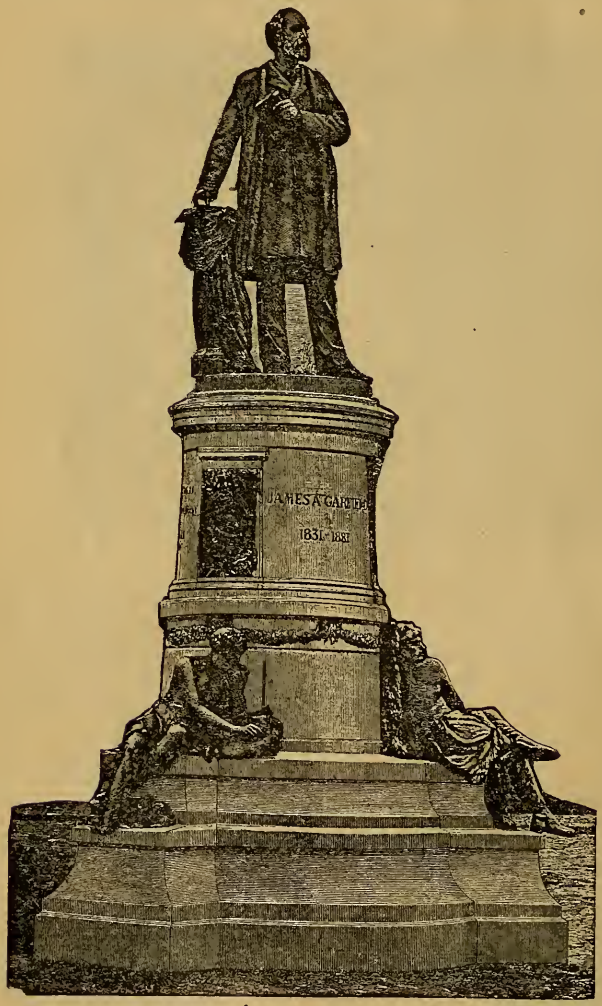
NAVAL MONUMENT.

he died. In the room N. E, part of the same hall, is a marble bust commemorating his death, which occured there.

The hall also presents some very remarkable acoustic phenomena, which will be explained by persons near by, familiar with the hall.

From the Statuary Hall pass into the Rotunda, and leave the building by the W. door and steps. At this point the marble

GRAND STAIRWAY and Architectural Terrace may be examined, the Stairway consisting of a double flight of steps, 44′ and 48′ wide ascending 40′ in 120′ from top to bottom, and the Terrace 884′ long in front and 304′ long on the sides, or total length 1,492′, 60′ wide and 28′ clear height. Total cost, $815,000; built, 1880-90.



WARD'S GARFIELD.

At the foot of the terrace is Story's heroic bronze statue of John Marshall, Chief Justice of the U S., 1801-'35, erected in 1884, by the Congress and the Bar of the United States. Cost of Statue and Pedestal, $40,000. The bassi relievi represent Minerva dictating the Constitution to America, and Commerce and Education bringing forward a young boy, Agriculture, in one panel, and Victory bringing forward America to swear allegiance on the altar of the Union, in the other.

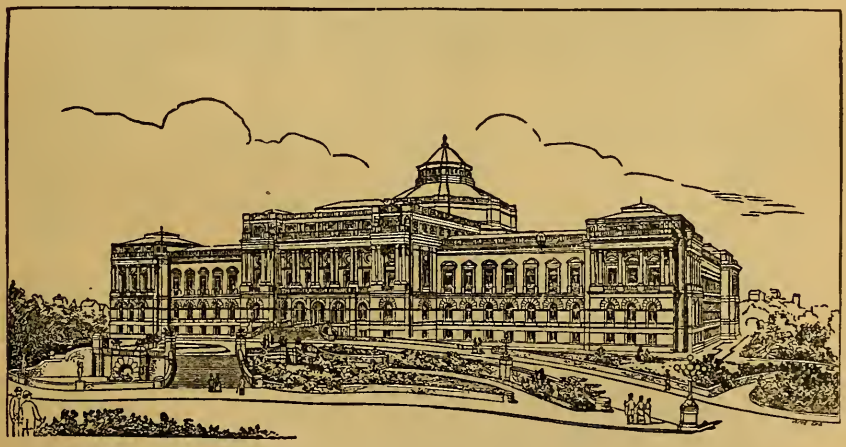
The tourist will now take either of the broad walks to the BOTANIC GARDEN. Passing the NAVAL MONUMENT, or Monument of Peace, by Franklin Simmons, at the Pennsylvania Ave. entrance to the Park. It was designed by Admiral Porter, U. S N., executed in Marble, erected in 1877, cost $21,000. It was paid for from subscriptions by the

Officers of the Admiral's fleet after the fall of Fort Fisher, and Secretary of the Navy, Borie, and others. It is 44′ high; represents History recording the woes narrated by America. On the W. plinth Victory is crowning Neptune and Mars, and on the E. Peace offers the olive branch. Congress appropriated $20,000 for the foundation and basin, and the l tter statues.

In front of the Conservatories of the Botanic Gardens is the *Bartholdi Fountain*, 30′ high with 9 outlets and an illuminating apparatus of 12 lamps ignited by electricity, thus giving the effect of light and water. Cost, $6,000.

The numbers on Map P. 8 indicate the places of interest in the Garden, as follows: 1. Rotunda of Conservatory, temperature 80° Fahr, containing varieties of Palms. 2. E. wing, temperature 40° and Range 50°. Plants of the South Sea Islands, South Africa, and Australia. 3. W. wing and Range, same temperature as E., Plants of China, Japan, East and West Indies, and Mexico. 4. OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT. 5, 6. Propagating Houses. 7. Residence of Superintendent. 8. Packing Propagating Houses.

At the Maryland Ave. entrance to the Capitol Park stands the bronze statue of JAMES A. GARFIELD, President of the U. S., by John Q. A. Ward; total height, 18′. The recumbent figures represent the Student, Warrior and Statesman. Erected by his comrades of the Army of the Cumberland, 1887. Cost of statue, $33,500; pedestal by Congress with figures, $31,500.

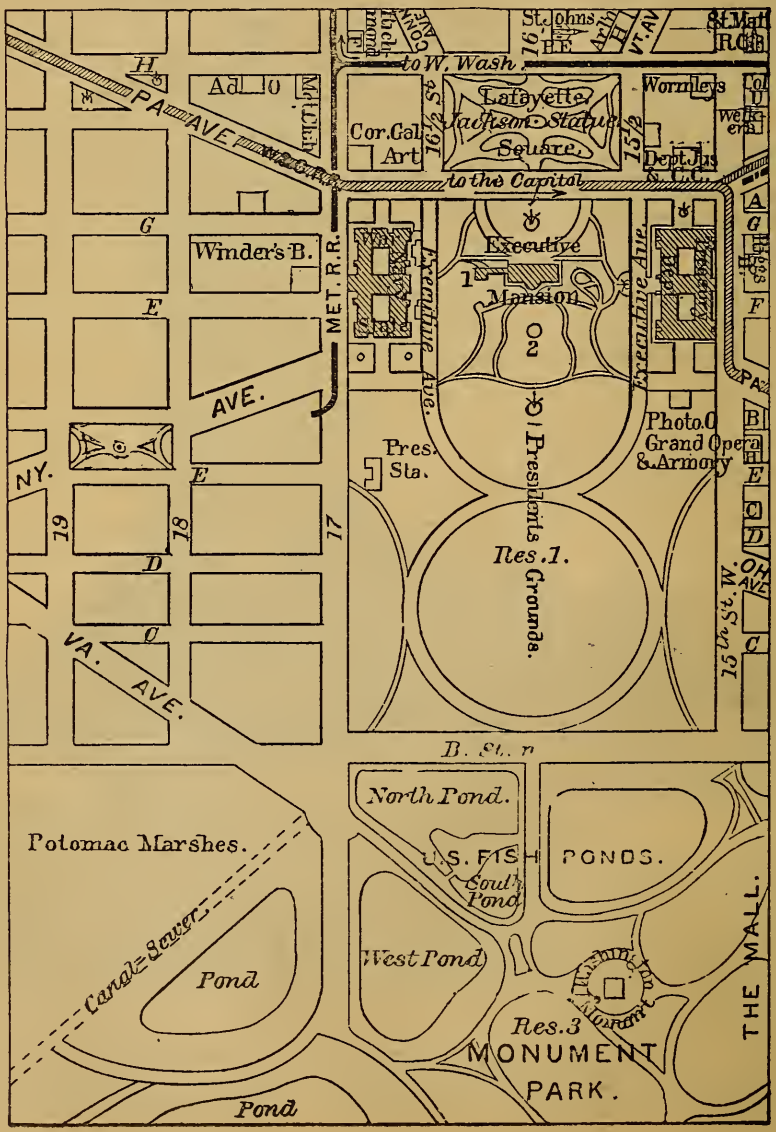


THE CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY BUILDING.

THE magnificent structure authorized by Congress for the accommodation of the National collection of books occupies the center of a site of 10½ acres, between 1 and 2 Sts. E. and East Capitol and B. St S., or 900′ East of the House Wing of the Capitol, purchased, 1887, for $585,000. The Main front is towards the Capitol, and the rear centers on A St. South. The ground plan from N. to S. is 470′, and from E. to W. 365′. It covers nearly four acres, and has around it an esplanade aggregating six acres. The building will be of granite and marble, and consist of a cellar and basement and two stories, aggregating 69′ above the ground. It is in the style of the Italian rennaissance, designed by J. L. Smithmeyer. The main vestibule and stair

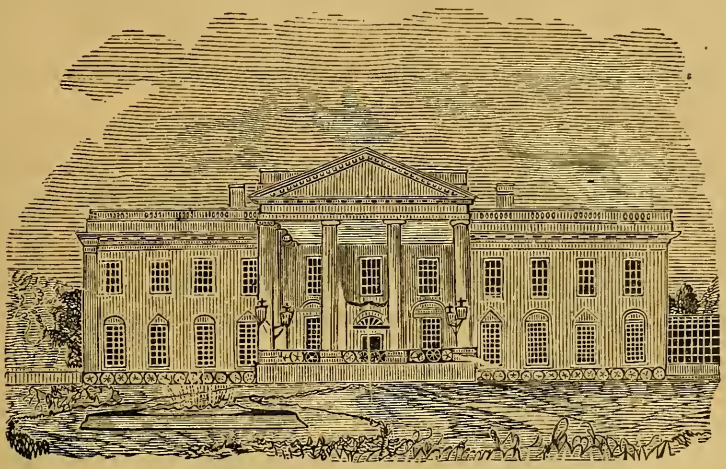
hall will be the finest in the world. The Reading room in the centr. l rotunda will be 100′ in diameter and 90′ high, and will open into the book repositories radiating from the center and of which there will be nine stories within for books. The inner rooms will accommodate 2,500,000 and the outer 5,500,000 books. Cost of the modified design, $6,000,000.

THE EXECUTIVE MANSION AND VICINITY.



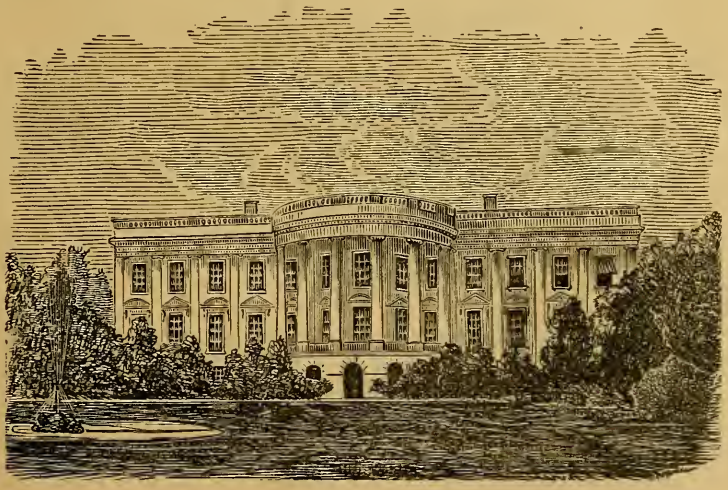
THE EXECUTIVE MANSION.

THE official residence of the PRESIDENT of the United States is variously styled The " President's House, " The " White House, " and its proper designation, as above. It may be reached by Horse Cars from every part of the



THE EXECUTIVE MANSION—NORTH FRONT.

City. The Mansion is open on week-days, unless a State Ceremony be pending, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. *The East Room is open to the public. The Reception Parlors are open only by special permission.* Persons desiring "to



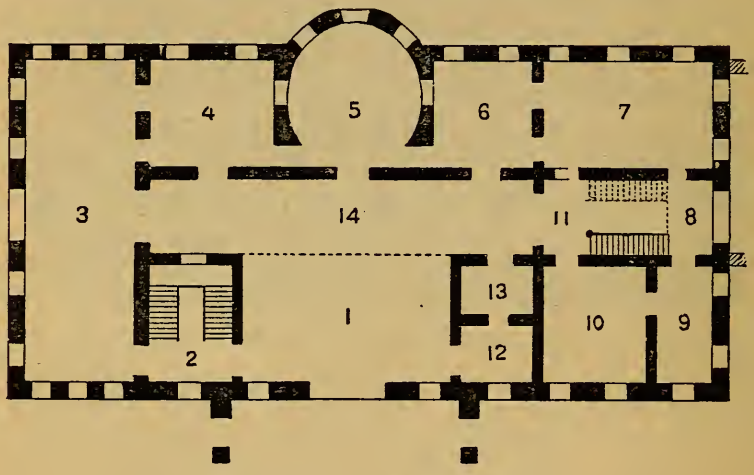
EXECUTIVE MANSION—SOUTH FRONT.

pay respects" to the President will inquire of the ushers at the main door a to hours. The wife of the President, at her convenience, is at home to friends or persons properly introduced at stated hours on stated days.

THE EXECUTIVE MANSION, of the Ionic order, is 170′x86′, two stories high, built of Aquia Creek (Potomac) free stone, painted white. It was the first public building commenced in the city, in 1792, immediately after the plan was plotted on the ground. The *Conservatories* (No. 1 on the map) adj in the building on the W. The total cost, including repairs in 1815-'18 to date, was $1,640,000.

The official part of the building is on the East. The West half is private. (See directions on previous page.)

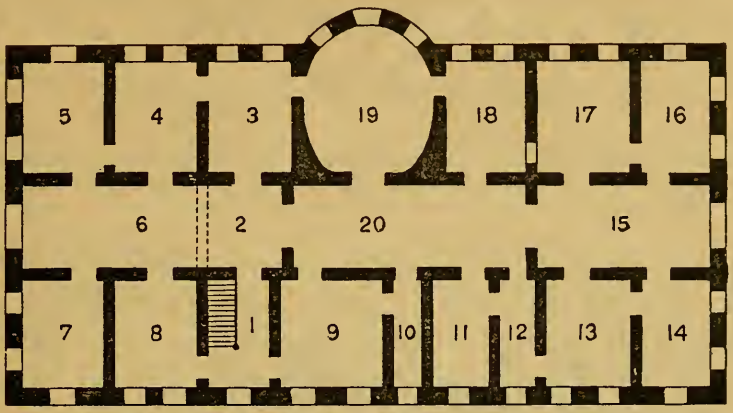
The *Diagrams* will locate and designate the apartments in the building.



First Floor, Executive Mansion.

First Floor.—I. Main Entrance and Vestibule. 2. Official Stairway. 3. The EAST ROOM. This is the promenade hall during entert inments. It is 80′x40′ and 22′ high, decorated in Greek style, and during evening receptions presents a fine appearance. There are portraits of Gen. Washington, a Gilbert Stuart, Thomas Jefferson, and Abraham Lincoln. Also of M s. Washington. The dress is of the time, made in Paris for a lady of wealth, to be worn at the Martha Washington Centennial tea-party at Philadelphia, in the year 1876. 4. Green Room, containing portraits of Mrs. Tyler, Mrs. Polk, and Mrs. Hayes, the wives of former Presidents. 5. Blue Room where the President or his lady receives on ceremonial or social occasions. 6. Red Room, the private or family parlor; Presidents John Adams, VanBuren, Taylor. 7. State Dining Room. 8. Passage-way to the Conservatories. 9. Butler's Pantry. 10. Private or Family Dining Room. 11. Private Stairway. 12. Waiting Room for social callers. 13. Elevator. 14. Grand Corridor. Here may be seen an interesting gallery of portraits of the Presidents.

The following *Diagram* of the second floor exhibits the arrangement of the official and family apartments.



Second Floor, Executive Mansion.

Second Floor.—The second floor is arranged: 1. Official Stairway. 2. Ante-room to President's Office. Here persons having business or an appointment with the President should enter, hand their cards to the person in charge and be seated. If they can be received they will be informed of the fact and receive the necessary directions from the usher. 3. Cabinet Room. Here the Cabinet meets at 12 a. m. on Cabinet days. 4. President's Office. 5. Private Secretary's Office. 6. Corridor. 7. Office. 8. Office. 9.—10. Chambers. 11. Blue or State Bed Chamber. 12. Elevator and Bath Room. 13. State Bed Chamber. 14. Boudoir. 15. Private Corridor. 16 and 17. Suite of Lady of the Mansion; the latter was occupied by President Garfield during his surgical treatment after his assassination. 18. President's Bed Chamber. 19. Library. There are here some fine portraits of Presidents and 5,000 volumes.

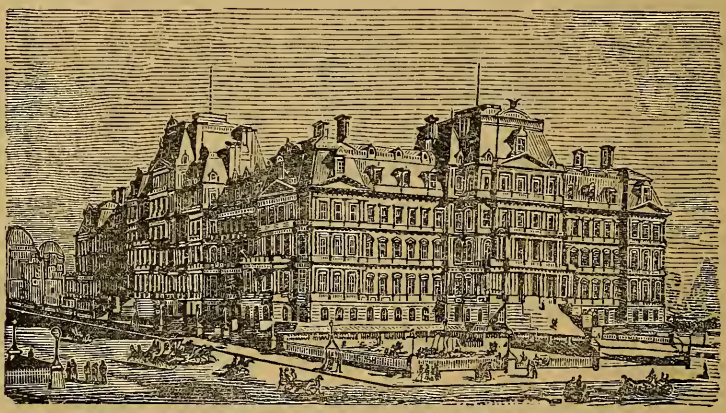
The *Conservatories* are open during Receptions or "Drawing Rooms." The Executive Mansion is now entirely inadequate to the demands of the social and official surroundings of the President. It is proposed to enlarge this building for an Executive Office, and Executive Residence and to add a grand conservatory and hall of paintings and statuary.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS,

AND

OTHER PLACES OF INTEREST.

THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE occupies the S. wing of the immense structure W. of the Executive Mansion. Open week-days except Diplomatic day, or designated by the Secretary, from 9 A. M to 2 P. M.



STATE, WAR AND NAVY BUILDING.

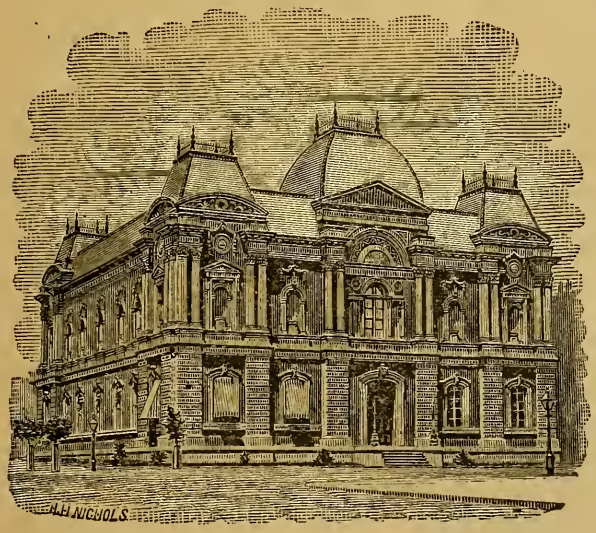
This mighty pile of granite, iron and slate, designed by A. B. Mullett, Supervising Architect of the Treasury, consists of four harmonious buildings united by connecting wings which together constitute the finest edifice of the kind in the world. It is 567′ from N. to S., 342′ from E. to W., and 145′ high. It was erected 1871-87, covers 4½ acres, contains 566 rooms, 2 miles of corridors, and cost $10,700,000.

OBJECTS OF INTEREST.—From the entrance proceed along the corridor to the *Elevator* and request to be taken to the LIBRARY, which is on the 3d fl. Here may be seen Thomas Jefferson's original draft of the Declaration of Independence, the desk upon which it was written, and the original engrossed and signed copy; a case of historic relics, including Washington's war sword and other objects of interest. The volumes number 50,000.

From the Library descend to the floor below to visit the DIPLOMATIC RECEPTION ROOM (Nos. 4 and 6,) which may be seen by inquiring of the messenger on the corridor. This apartment is richly finished and furnished, and contains portraits of Secretaries Jefferson, Webster, Seward, Washburn, Fish, Evarts, Blaine and Frelinghuysen, and Lord Ashburton. Leaving this room, visit the Diplomatic ANTE ROOM at the W. end of the corridor. Persons desiring to see the office of the *Secretary of State* should make the fact known to the messenger at the door, and if not occupied he is at liberty to open the room. In the ante-room at the E. end of the corridor is a *gallery* of all the Secretaries of State from 1789 to date.

From the ante-room the tourist should pass into the corridor of the E wing of the building occupied by the DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY. The office of the Secretary of the Navy (Nos. 97 and 98,) is on the E. side, opposite the central staircases, which should be examined as they are beautiful features of the building. They extend from the basement to the attic. The balusters, 1106 in number, are of bronze, and the hand-rail of Central American Mahogany. The office of the Secretary may be viewed, if not occupied, by speaking to the messenger at the door. This room is beautifully finished, and contains some fine portraits of the later Secretaries. In the corridor opposite the main door are superb models of modern war ships of the Navy.

From the Secretary's office return to the *elevator* and ask to be taken to the LIBRARY, which is on the fourth floor. The entrance is a few steps N. of the elevator landing. This is the finest room in this wing. The walls are paneled in foreign and domestic marbles. In the four corners of the room are massive bronze symbolic figures combined with chandaliers. A gallery divides the hall into two stories, and over head is an artistically designed ceiling of iron and glass. The books are kept on shelves in the alcoves, and number 20,000. After returning to the corridor the skylight over the grand stairway should be examined. From the roof of the building at this point a fine *view* of the city may be had. The key may be obtained at the office of the Supt. of the Building.



CORCORAN GALLERY OF ART. (See p. 34.

The other floors of this wing are occupied by the administrative Bureaus of the Department.

From the Library of the Navy Department, at the W. end of the central corridor is an interesting collection of wax figures illustrating Continental and modern uniforms of the U. S. A.; thence descend to 2d floor, where will be found the magnificent *suite of apartments* of the *Secretary of War*. In these rooms and adjacent corridors and stairways may be seen a collection of *portraits* of the Secretaries of War and of distinguished generals. Admission may be obtained at the Secretary's door.

From this floor descend to the floor below to the Headquarters of the Army, in the N. wing, E. end of corridor. By permission of an aide, (Nos. 36 or 37,) visitors may view the rooms.

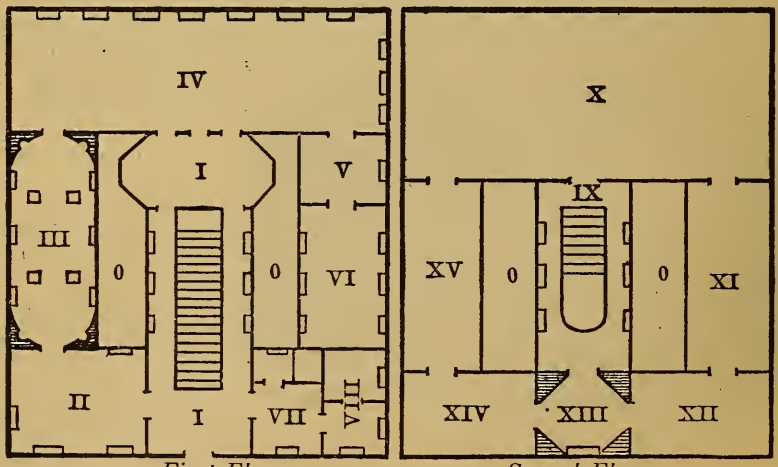
The elevators, about the center of the West corridor, lead to the department floors.

The *objects of interest* are the suite of apartments of the Secretary of War on the second floor opposite the central corridor, richly furnished in the latest style of decorative art, and containing a gallery of paintings of the Secretaries.

The main staircases and the domed corridor and Department Library containing 20,000 vols, on the fifth floor, richly finished in bronze iron, are interesting. The rest of this wing is also elaborately finished.

Returning to 17th st. and crossing Pa. Ave to the N. E cor., we reach the CORCORAN GALLERY OF ART. Erected by W. W. Corcoran in 1859, cost $250,000, used by the Government 1861-'9. In the latter year deeded to trustees. The endowment fund is $1,000,000. On the Pa Ave. front are 4 niches containing marble statues, by M. Ezekiel, representing, beginning at the E., Durer (engraving), Raphael (painting), Phidias (sculpture), and Angelo (architecture). In the 7 niches on 17th st. are statutes of the great masters of painting and sculpture by the same sculptor, beginning on the S , Titian, Rubens, Rembrandt, Crawford, Canova Murillo and DaVinci. The *main entrance* is on Pa. Ave. The two bronze lions are copies of Canova's, at the tomb of Pope Clement XIII, Rome. The gallery is *open* Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, admission 25c ; and Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, free. Hours: 10 a. m. to 4 p. m from October to May; and 9 a m. to 4 p. m. from May to October.

DIAGRAM OF FLOORS, CORCORAN GALLERY.

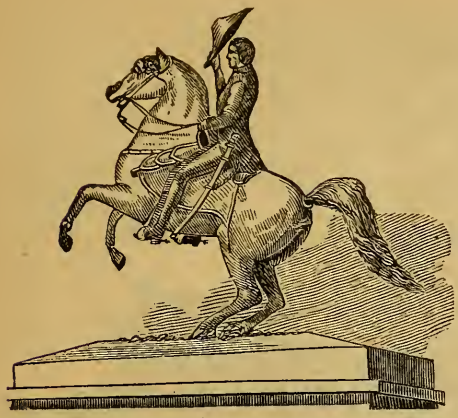


First Floor. *Second Floor.*

First Floor.—I. Vestibule containing Bas Reliefs Busts of Roman and Greek celebrites, last days of Napoleon and other objects.

II. Trustees' Room. III. Hall of Bronzes and Ceramics. IV. Hall of Antique Sculpture. V. Hall of Modern Sculpture. VI. Gallery of the Renaissance. VII. Ladies' Retiring Room. VIII. Janitor's Room.

Second Floor.—Hall and Stairway.—Statuary. X. Main Picture Gallery containing the main collection. XI. East Gallery—American Portraits. XII. Southeast Gallery—Statuary and Paintings. XIII. Octagon Room—Here is Power's Greek Slave (original). XIV. Southwest Gallery—Paintings. XV. West Gallery—Paintings.



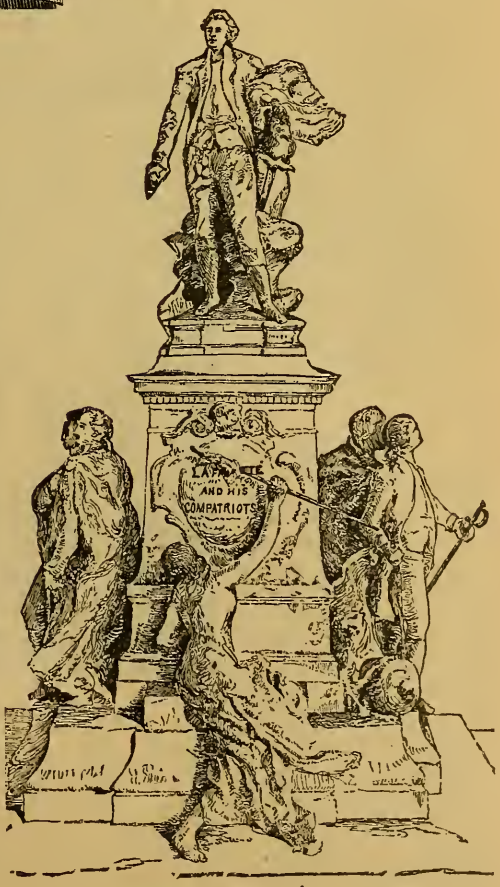
MILLS' JACKSON.

opposite the Executive Mansion, is the statue of Lafayette and his compatriots, Count de Rochambeau and Chevalier Duportail of the French army, and Counts D'Estaing and DeGrasse, of the French Navy, serving as allies in the closing years of the War for Indepedence, ordered by Congress 1884, cost $50,000, executed by the French sculptors Antoine Falquiere and Antonin Mercie, erected 1890 The total height from sub-base to top of surmounting statue is 45′. The figure of Lafayette in Continental uniform is 10′, and the subordinate figures 9′ high. The heroic figure in front represents America offering the sword of liberty to Lafayette and pointing to the inscription. On the back of the pedestal are allegorical figures and the inscription. Propriety has fixed as the site Lafayette Park, north of the Executive Mansion, a name suggested by Washington and Jefferson when the city was laid out.

On Pennsylvania Ave., N. side, opposite the Treasury building is the DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE. This building, erected by the

From the Corcoran Gallery of Art a few minutes' walk E. will bring the tourist to LAFAYETTE PARK, in the center of which is Clark Mills' *Bronze Statue of* ANDREW JACKSON, unveiled in 1853 cost $50,000. The church on the N. of the Pk., n. e. cor. 16th and H sts., n. w., is ST. JOHN'S, P. E., one of the historic ecclesiastical structures of the city. Among its members were Presidents Madison, Jackson, and Arthur, and other distinguished personages.

On Pennsylvania Avenue, in the south east angle of this park, nearly



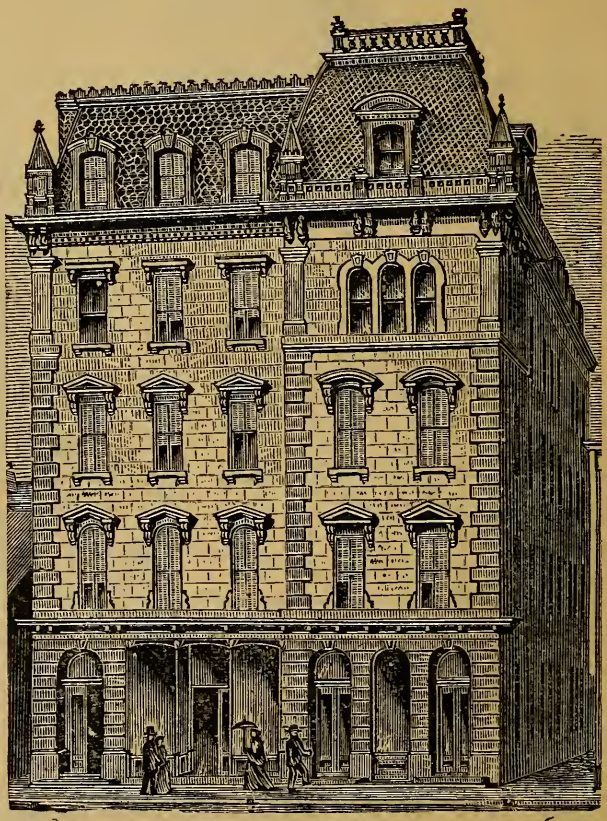
FALGUIERE—MERCIE'S LAFAYETTE

Freedmen's Savings and Trust Co., was purchased by the U. S. in 1882, for $250,000. It is of Potomac Seneca stone, 4 stories high.

The Department, open from 9 a. m. to 2 p. m., occupies the second and upper stories. The *Entrance* is at the W. end of the S. front. The *Elevator* may be reached by the temporary passage W. of the main entrance. The suite of *apartments* occupied by the *Attorney-General* is tastefully furnished and contain a *Gallery of Portraits* of the Attorneys-General of the U. S. from the foundation of the Government. Permission to view these may be obtained through the messenger at the Attorney-General's office. The *Library*, 20,000 vols., is on the 4th floor.

Returning to the Ave. the rooms of the COURT OF CLAIMS, open from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m., may be entered at door No. 1509. There is a fine Court Room reached through the bailiff's room. Sessions of the Court are held from the first Monday in Dec. to May or June.

From the building of the Dep. of Justice the tourist should recross Pa Av. and enter the TREASURY BUILD'G, open from 9 a. m. to 2 p. m., by the N. entrance. This immense edifice, consisting of a basement, two stories and attic, occupies a paralellogram 510′x281′ including portico. The E. façade including the colonnade, or the original portions of the building, erected 1836-'43, is of Virginia free-stone, and the remaining façades erected 1855-'69, are of Maine granite. The *Colonnade* on the E. consists of 30 Ionic columns. The columns in other portions of the building are granite and monolithic, 31½′ high. The building cost $6,000,000.

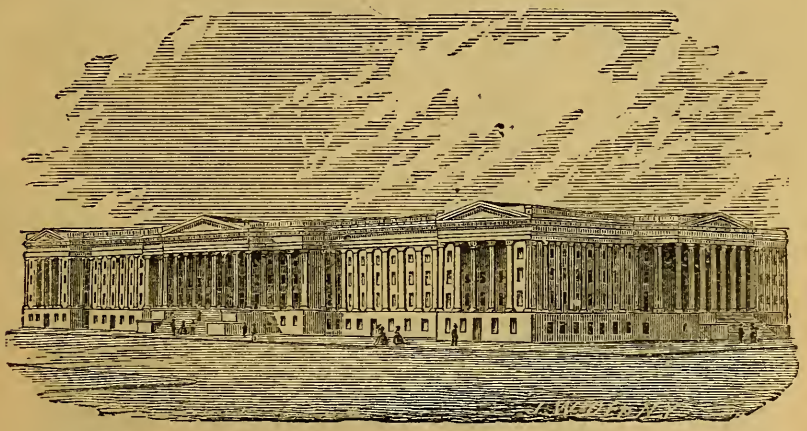


THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

After entering the building the first point of interest is the U. S. Treasury or *Cash Room* on the N. corridor of the main floor. This is a fine room extending through two stories, with a bronze balustrade, and panelled in foreign and domestic marbles. In this room all cash disbursements or payment of drafts on the Treasury are made. There is a cash vault for current moneys

of the U. S. containing from $40,000,000 at a time, at the E. end of the room; and one overhead. A permit may be obtained, from 11 a. m. to 12 m., from the U. S. Treasurer, E. end of the corridor, to visit the vaults. Also the *Redemption Division* in the basement. Here may be seen the counting, by ladies, of notes sent to the Treasury for redemption, and the cancellation and destruction of the same. While in these apartments the Silver vaults of the Treasury will be shown. The two silver and gold vaults (closed) with a capacity for 80 and 132 million silver dollars, are in the sub-basement and under the Northern Court.

From the Redemption Division proceed to the W. corridor near the S. end of which is the *Office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury.* Here may be seen highly executed drawings of elevations and plans of the Public Buildings erected by the U. S , peculiarly interesting to architects and civil engineers. Take the *Elevator*, S. E. corner to the Secretary's (2d) floor.



DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY.

This *suite of apartments* is in the s. e. cor. of the building. In the adjacent S. corridor, and in the offices of the Secretary (3), and Assistants (7 and 9), and Chief Clerk (5), are the *Portraits* of the Secretaries of the Treasury. The messenger can arrange to view this gallery. On the W. corridor 3d floor above (Room. 35) are the quarters of the SECRET SERVICE DIVISION OF THE TREASURY, in which may be seen an interesting collection of implements used by counterfeiters, and photographs, or a "Rogues Gallery" of noted characters in this line. The *Treasury Library*, 20,000 vols., may be reached by the stairway from this floor in the n w. cor. of the attic story. The Librarian will explain the features of interest. Returning to the 3d fl. take the E. corridor to the S. end, and thence by the *Elevator* descend to the 1st fl , thence take the S. corridor to the S. main entrance and portico.

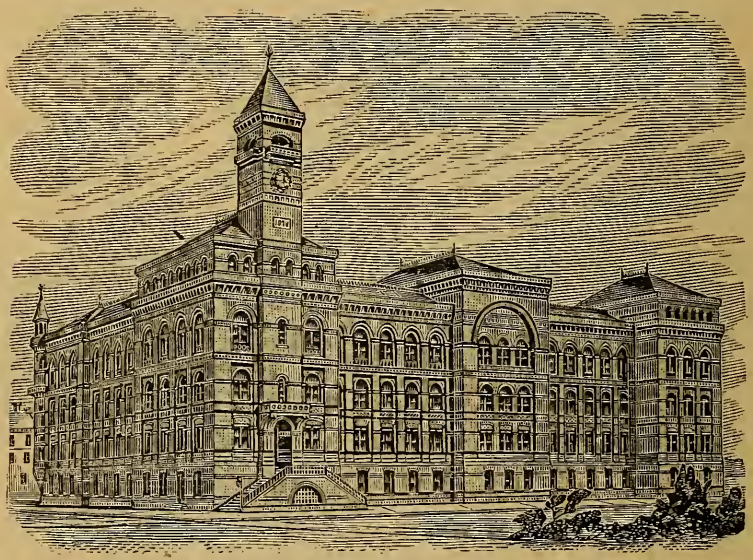
The small Germanized-Swiss building directly S. is the PHOTOGRAPH OFFICE of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury, open to specialists or others interested, from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Enter by the E. door in the N. front and ascend to the operating room on the 2d floor. Here may be seen the printing of working plans of public buildings being erected by the U. S.

After leaving this building proceed to 15th St. and Pa. Ave. Immediately

S. on 15th St. is the *Grand Opera House and Armory* of the Washington Light Infantry, erected in 1884.

At this point the tourist has a choice of routes, one directly to the Capi ol by street car, via Pa. Ave., and the other by a detour to the U. S. Fish Ponds, Washington Obelisk, and points along The Mall, including the Propagating Garden, Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Department of Agriculture, Industrial Hall, Henry Statue, Smithsonian Institution, National Museum, Medical Museum, and Central Station U. S. Fish Commission. It must be made afoot or in a conveyance.

After leaving the Treasury Building and Photograph Office, and reaching 15th St., the tourist should proceed S. entering the *President's Grounds*, opposite the Grand Opera House and Washington Light Infantry Armory.



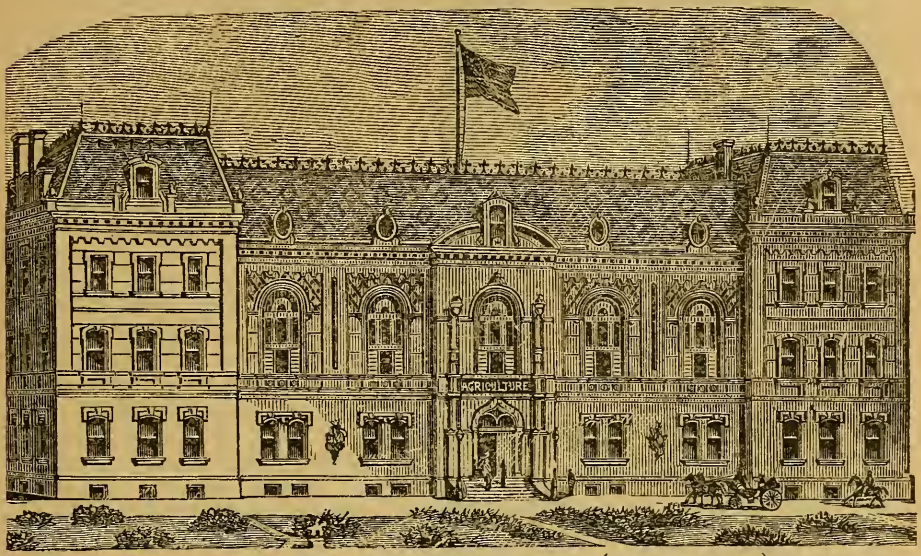
BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING, (SEE PAGE 42.)

The park S. of private park of the Executive Mansion to the monument grounds is *Grand Army Place*, dedicated by a great military pageant Sept., 1892, during the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, when 100,000 soldiers of the War of the Rebellion, 1861–5, and 300,000 spectators were gathered at the National Capital. There is an excellent view of the S. front of the Executive Mansion and grounds. On the lawn, during the Summer season, on Saturdays, from May to October the *U. S. Marine Band* performs for the public from 5.30 to 7.30 p. m. A few steps S. on the W. is the *entrance* to the U. S. FISH PONDS, open from8 a. m. to 4 p. m. The W., N. and S. Ponds are devoted to the propagation of Carp, and the smaller Ponds to ornamental fish. There is also a Turtle Pond.

After leaving the U. S. Fish Ponds the tourist will proceed to:

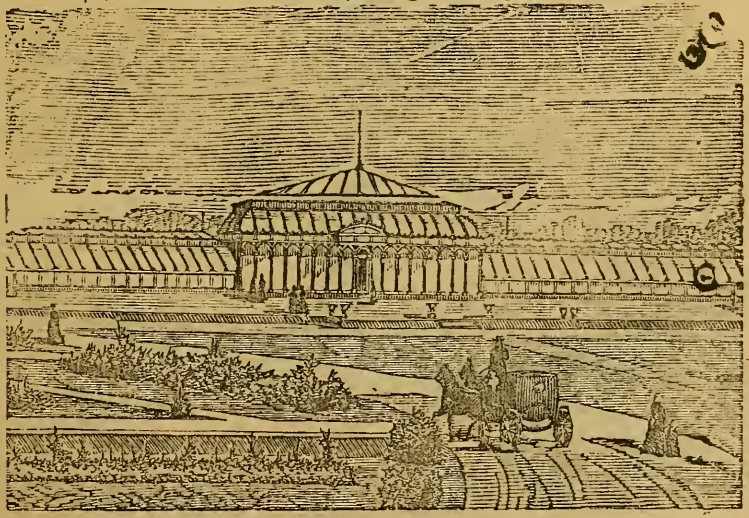
THE WASHINGTON OBELISK OR NATIONAL MONUMENT, is the loftiest

construction of masonry in the world. The Shaft of Maryland marble is 555′4″ high, 55′1½″ square at the base, and 34′5½″ at the top (500 ft. mark.)



THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, (SEE PAGE 43)

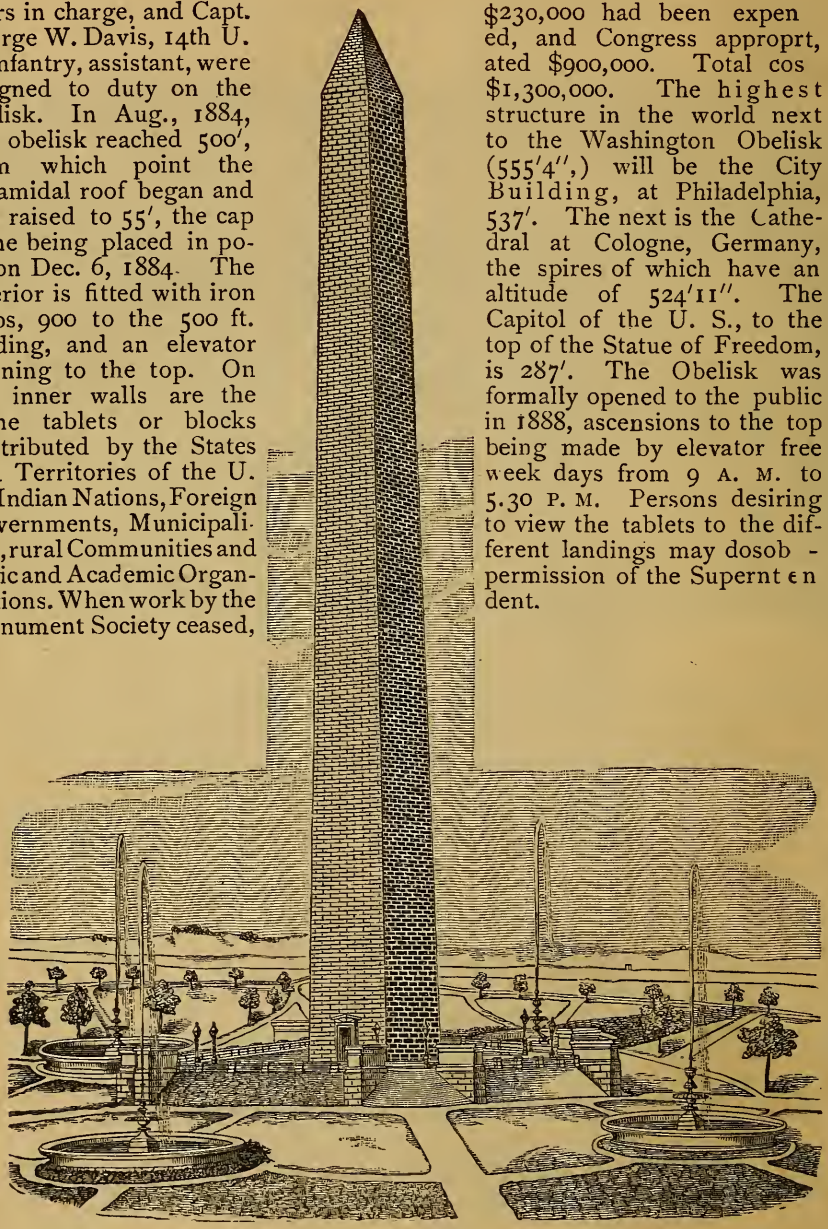
The walls are 15′ thick at the base, and 18″ at the top. The work was commenced in 1848, and abandoned at 178′ high in 1855. In 1876 the Govern-



THE CONSERVATORIES— DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

ment took charge of the completion of the Obelisk and made liberal appropriations to that end. In 1878, Lieut.-Col. Thomas L. Casey, U. S. Engi-

neers in charge, and Capt. George W. Davis, 14th U. S. Infantry, assistant, were assigned to duty on the obelisk. In Aug., 1884, the obelisk reached 500′, from which point the pyramidal roof began and was raised to 55′, the cap stone being placed in position Dec. 6, 1884. The interior is fitted with iron steps, 900 to the 500 ft. landing, and an elevator running to the top. On the inner walls are the stone tablets or blocks contributed by the States and Territories of the U. S., Indian Nations, Foreign Governments, Municipalities, rural Communities and Civic and Academic Organizations. When work by the Monument Society ceased, $230,000 had been expended, and Congress appropriated $900,000. Total cost $1,300,000. The highest structure in the world next to the Washington Obelisk (555′4″,) will be the City Building, at Philadelphia, 537′. The next is the Cathedral at Cologne, Germany, the spires of which have an altitude of 524′11″. The Capitol of the U. S., to the top of the Statue of Freedom, is 287′. The Obelisk was formally opened to the public in 1888, ascensions to the top being made by elevator free week days from 9 A. M. to 5.30 P. M. Persons desiring to view the tablets to the different landings may dosob - permission of the Supernt en dent.



WASHINGTON OBELISK.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND VICINITY.

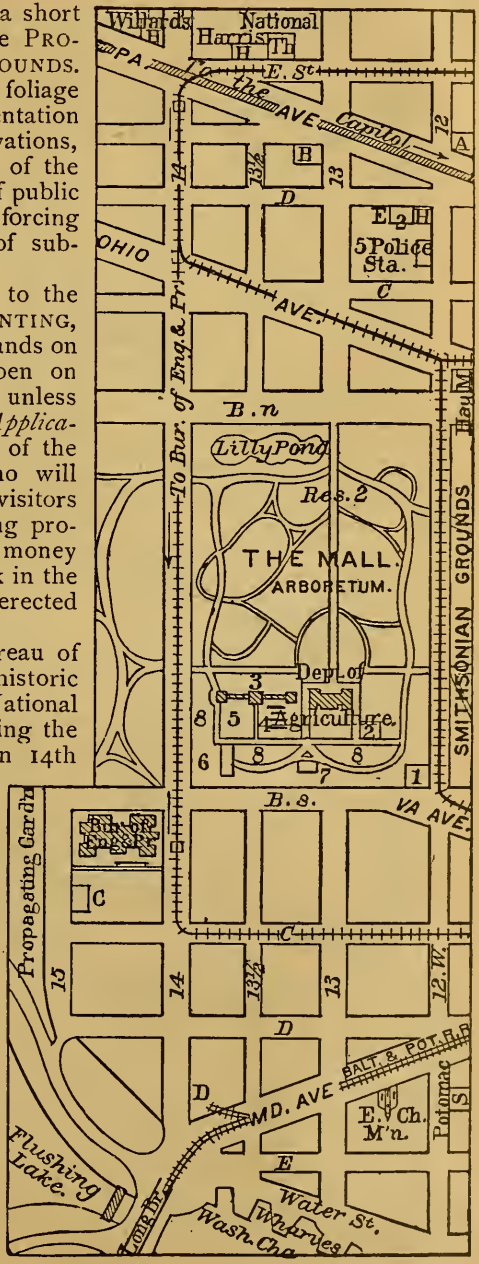
From the Washington Obelisk a short walk will bring the tourist to the PROPAGATING GARDENS, PUBLIC GROUNDS. Here trees, shrubs, flowers and foliage plants are grown for the ornamentation of the Public Parks and Reservations, under the direction of an officer of the U. S. A., assigned to the charge of public buildings and grounds. The forcing houses, nursery and collection of sub-tropical plants, are interesting.

The tourist will now continue to the BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING, (see engraving page 38,) which stands on B and 14th Sts., s. w., and is open on Saturdays only, from 10 to 2 p. m. unless by special permission. General *Application* must be made to the officer of the watch, at the main entrance, who will assign a proper person to conduct visitors and explain to them the interesting process of the manufacture of paper money and bonds. The building of brick in the Romanesque style, 220′x135′, was erected in 1878-'80 and cost $300,000.

A short distance S. of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing is the historic *Long Bridge*, over which the National Armies marched into Virginia during the Rebellion, 1861-'5. The track on 14th St. is a branch of the "Belt Line," from Pa. Ave. to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

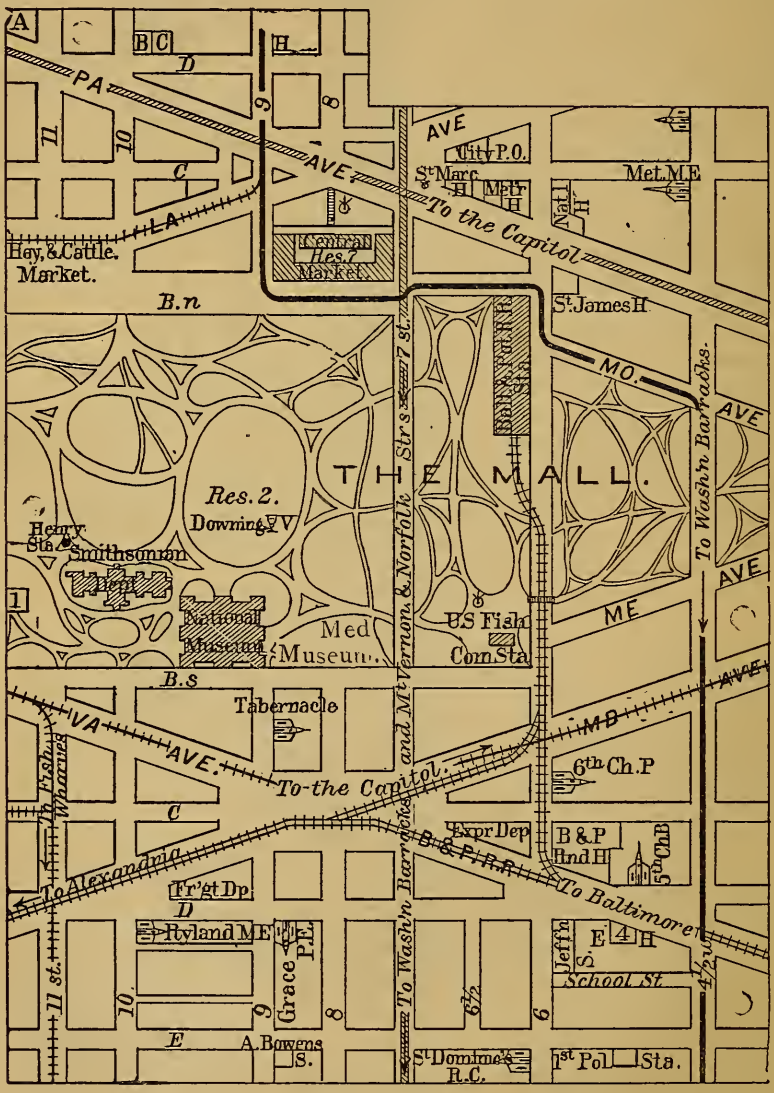
The grounds of the Department of Agriculture are artistically laid out. The building of the DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, open from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m., was erected in 1868, is 170′x61′, with a basement, 3 full stories and mansard roof, and cost $140,420.

The points of chief interest within the broad Agricultural Grounds are: 1. Industrial Hall, containing an exhibit of the products of agriculture of the country, and other objects of interest. 2. Book and Seed Division, where



the publications and seeds of the Department are packed for distribution. 3. The Conservatories, 320′x30′, which contain a large collection of plants of

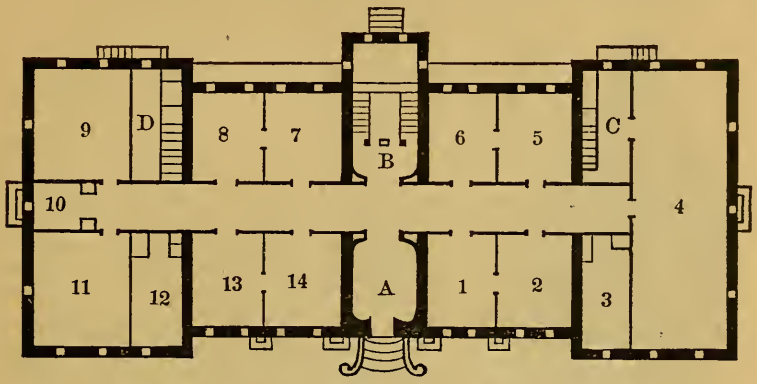
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION, NATIONAL MUSEUM AND VICINITY.



economic value. 4. Four Propagating Houses, viz. the Orange, Persimmon, Olive and Pine Apple Houses, and two for miscellaneous plants. 5. The Grapery, containing the finest varieties. 6. Rose House. 7. Stables. 8. Experimental Garden

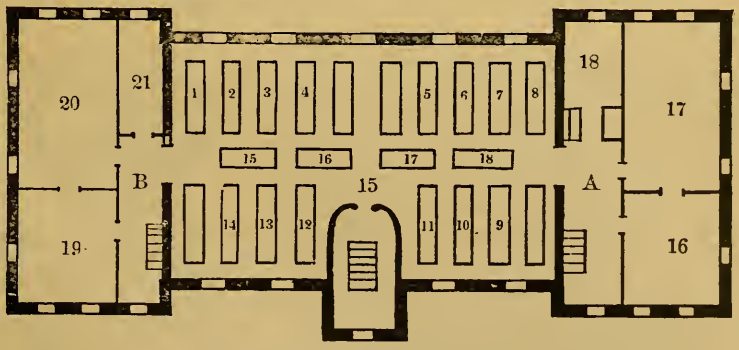
The main *entrance* is on the N. and the *Office* of the Commissioner, No. 2 on the Diagram. Those who wish "to pay respects," can hand in their cards by the messenger.

The *Diagrams* will indicate the points of interest in the building.



FIRST FLOOR, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

First Floor.—A. Main Entrance. B. Main Staircase to the Library. C. and D. Private Stairways. 1. Pomologist. 2. Office of the Commissioner of Agriculture. 3. Private Office of Commissioner. 4. Disbursing Office. 5. Ante-Room 6. Chief Clerk. 7. Stationary. 8. Ornithologist. 9. Chemist and Mineralogical Collection. 10. Chemist's Office. 11. Laboratory. 12, 13, and 14, Clerks.



SECOND FLOOR, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Second Floor.—A and B. Private Stairways. 15. Library of Agriculture, 15,000 vols., also the painting "Farming in Dakota." 16. Museum of Botany, containing 150,000 specimens of dried plants of North America. 17. Botanist's Room. 18. Retiring and Store Rooms. 19. Clerks. 20, 21. Entomologist's Office. The Stairway B leads to the 3d fl. to the Microscopic, and to the Attic to the Forestry and Veternary Divisions in the W. wing. The Stairway A leads to the Statistical Division on the 3d fl. of the E. wing.

From the Agricultural Grounds the tourist will cross 12th St. (Map on page 42) and enter that portion of the Mall assigned to the *Smithsonian Institution* and *National Museum*. The first object of interest reached is

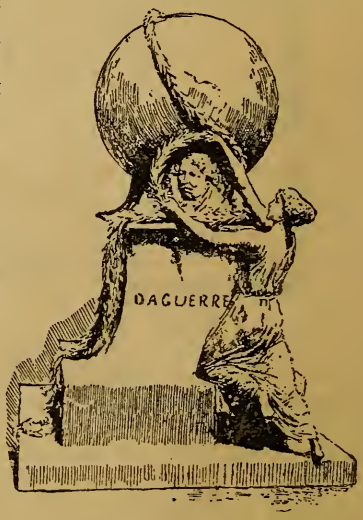
Story's semi-heroic Bronze STATUE OF PROF. JOSEPH HENRY, first Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, N. of the W. wing of the Smithsonian Building. This Statue was erected by Congress, unveiled in 1881, and cost $15,000. The small brick building W., is used by the Taxidermist.

STORY'S HENRY.

The SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION BUILDING is open from 9 a. m. to 4.30 p. m. This structure, of the Norman Style of the 12th century, is 447′x160′, built of Potomac Seneca stone, in 1847-'56; cost, $450,000. The Institution was founded by James Smithson, of London, England, who bequeathed his estate to his nephew for life, and thereafter "to found at Washington, under the name of the Smithsonian Institution, an establishment for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men." The sum realized was $535,169. The building and maintenance has been paid for out of accretions of interest, the principal remaining intact. The *First Floor* of the main building contains the *Exhibition of Birds* of the National Museum, 8,000 specimens. The connecting range and cloister on the W. and the Gothic Hall at the extreme west, which are fire-proof, contain the former, the alcoholic collection of fishes which is very large and valuable, and the latter, the collection of marine invertebrates, corals, and sponges. These represent many faunal regions and are better exhibited than any other museum in the world. The group America, in terra cotta, is a reproduction of one of the marble corner pieces of the Albert Memorial, Hyde Park, London. The panel of Lemoges Faience, 900 tiles, represents the genus of man utilizing the waters of streams and storms, the fires of volcanos, and lightning.

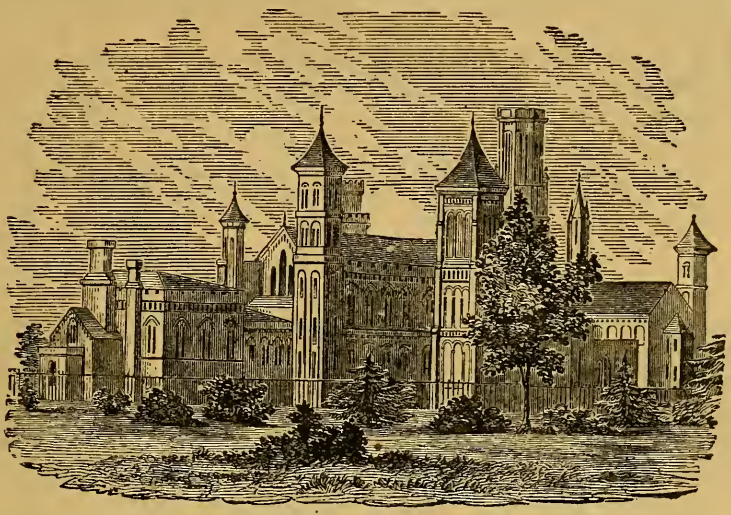
The entire E. wing is used by the *Administrative Offices* of the Institution, the National Museum. On the 2d fl. is the Anthropological Hall or collection of the Department of Antiquities of the National Museum, the finest on this hemisphere.

In the main Rotunda of the National Museum is "the DAGUERRE MEMORIAL" in granite and bronze, to the discoverer of the art of permanently fixing an image on a given surface, executed by J. Scott Hartley, erected by the Photographers Association of America, cost $10,000. Unveiled August 12–15, 1890, during the Photographers Convention.



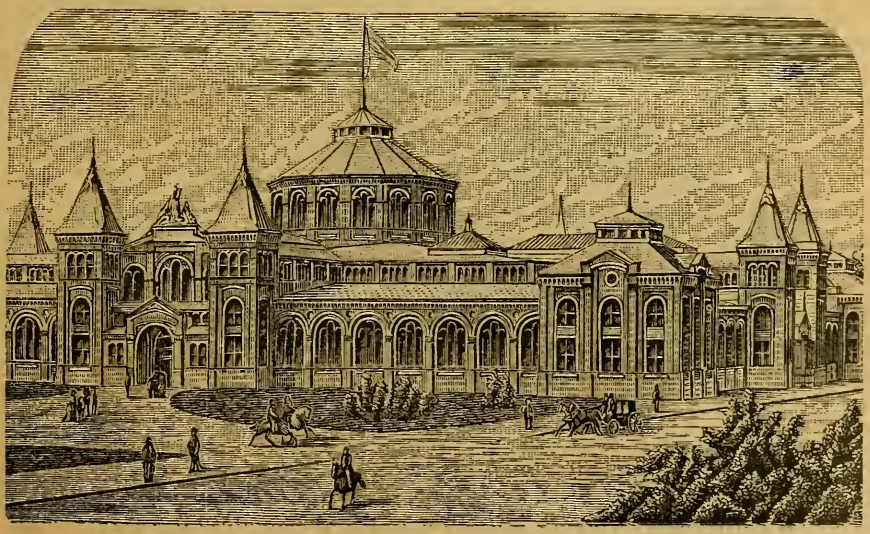
HARTLEY'S DAGUERRE.

The tourist will next continue his way a few steps towards the E. to the Romanesque structure occupied by the NATIONAL MUSEUM, open from 9



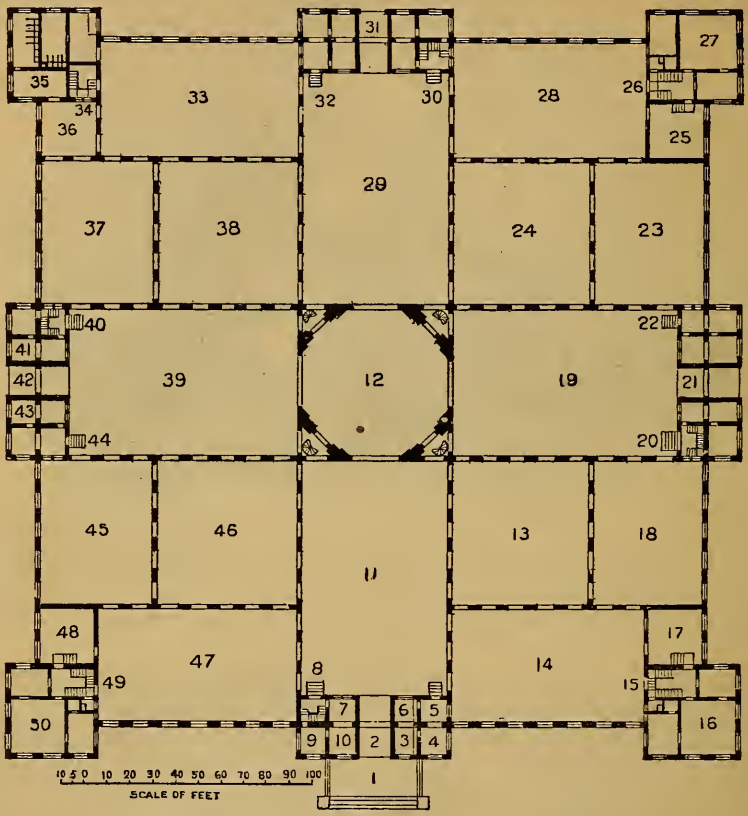
THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

a. m. to 4.30 p. m. Main *entrance* on the N. This edifice, one of the best, designed for the purpose, in the world, is of brick, 327′x327′, covers 2.35 a., was erected in 1879 and cost $250,000. Over the entrance is an *allegorical*



THE NATIONAL MUSEUM.

group representing Columbia as the protectress of Science and Industry. The Diagram will explain the arrangement of this interesting collection



FLOOR PLAN OF THE NATIONAL MUSEUM.

1. Main Entrance. 2. Main Vestibule. Here visitors may register their names and are required to deposit umbrellas, canes and packages, no fee being charged.

3 and 6, Telephone and Telegraph Rooms. 4 and 5, SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE. 7 and 10. Engineer of Property. 9. Chemical Department. 8. Stairway to Balcony used by the Label Department. 11. Main North Hall, Flemish Tapestry. Relics of Washington, Jackson, and Grant. Technical collection of Porcelains. Medals. Collections of U. S. Exploring Expeditions.

12. The Rotunda. Statuary and Fountain, Memorial Vases, Daguerre Memorial, (see p. 44) &c. The *Stairways* lead to the Galleries for the use of visitors.

13. Northwest Court, Aboriginal Pottery Collection. 14. Lecture Hall. 15. Hallway to Executive Office. 16. EXECUTIVE OFFICE.

17. Library. The 2d fl. of this pavilion is devoted to Executive Offices.

18. Northwest Range. Graphic Arts. Also illustration of methods.

19. West Hall. Antiquities. 20. 1st fl. Curator of Materia Medica. 2d fl. Curator of Ethnology. 21. West Entrance, closed. 22. 1st fl. Property Clerk and Assistant Curator Department of Rocks. 2d fl. Curator of Ethnology.

23. Southwest Range. Department of Minerals. 24. Southwest Court. Departments of Metallurgy and Economic Geology. 25. Machinist's Laboratory. 26. Engineer and Stairs. 27. Curator of Minerals.

28. West South Range, Department of Rocks and Physical Geology.

29. South Hall, Department of Mammals.

30. 1st fl. Curator of Invertebrate Palaeontology. 2d fl. Curator of Mammals. 31. South entrance, closed. 32. 1st fl. Office of Paleontologist. 2d fl. Curator of fossils.

33. East South Range, collection of Skeletons and Skulls. 34. 2d fl. Curator of Insects, and Photographer. 1st fl. In the extreme corner is *Public Comfort Room* for gentlemen. 35 and 36. *Public Comfort Room* for ladies.

37. Southeast Range, Insects and Drugs and Medicines.

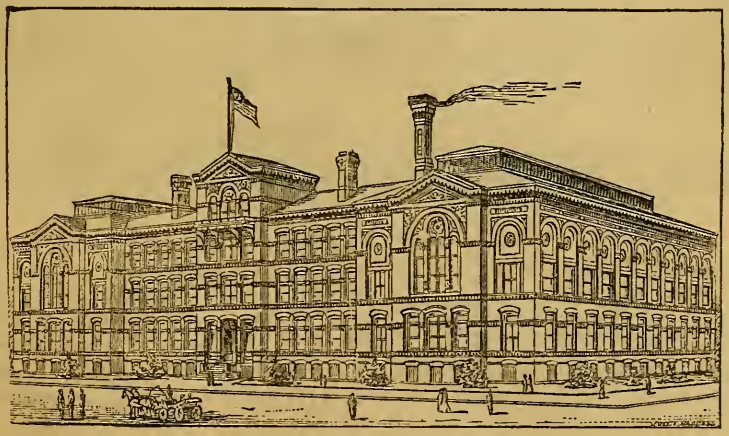
38. Southeast Court, Fossils. 39. East Hall, Transportation and Engineering.

40 and 41. 1st fl. Café. 2d fl. Modeler. 42. East Entrance, closed. 43 and 44. Acting Curator of Food and Textiles, and Curator of Fish and Fisheries. 2d fl. Assistant Modeler.

45. Northeast Range, Ships and Boats. 46. Northeast Court, Arts and Industries. 47. East North Range, Fisheries. 48. Assorting Room, Ornithologist—Eggs.

49, 50. The Chemical Labratory of the U. S. Geological Survey.

The Downing Vase, erected by the American Pomological Society to the memory of A. J. Downing who laid out these grounds, is N. of the building.



THE ARMY MEDICAL MUSEUM AND LIBRARY.

Immediately East of the National Museum, N. W. cor. B and 7 st S. W., (see map page 42,) is the ARMY MEDICAL MUSEUM AND LIBRARY BUILDING, entrance on B st. south, open from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m , erected 1886–8, Cluss & Schulze architects, brick, 232′x136′ ground area, basement and three stories, with wings; cost, $200,000.

First Floor West Wing and Center, Clerks of the Pension Record Division, Surgeon General's Office. *East Wing*, Exhibit of army medical supplies.

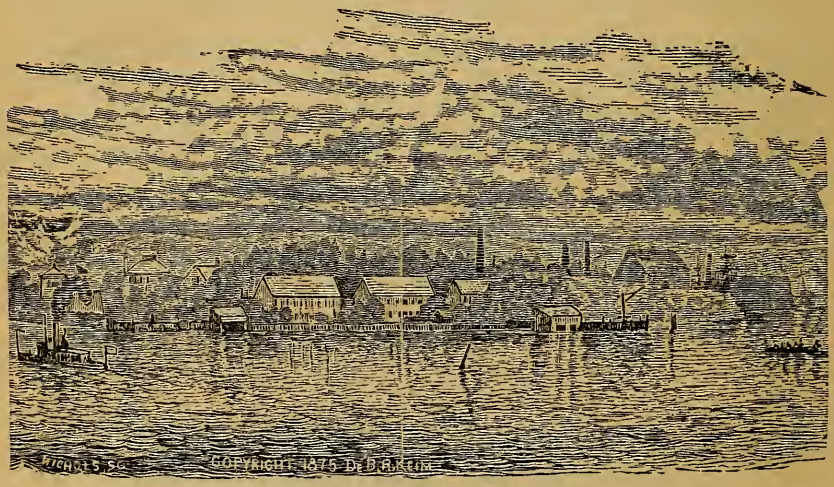
The buildings in the court are for anatomical purposes, and machinery.

Second Floor, West Wing. Library, 200,000 volumes and pamphlets on medical subjects, and used in connection with the compilation of Index Catalogue, 20 vols., 1,000 pp. each, the greatest work of the kind extant. *Center*, Administrative. *East Wing*, Medical Museum, containing exhibits of wounds and diseases.

At the Medical Museum the tourist will have reached the 7th St. horse cars.

Before taking the cars he should visit, from this point, the *U. S. Fish Commission Building*, n. w. cor. B and 6th Sts., s. w.

In the building of the U. S. FISH COMMISSION, CENTRAL STATION, open from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m., entrance on 6th St., on the basement fl., from Oct. 20 to June 10, may be seen in operation the appliances and processes of fish hatching, and the distribution of Carp from the U. S. Fish Ponds, which the tourist is supposed to have already visited.

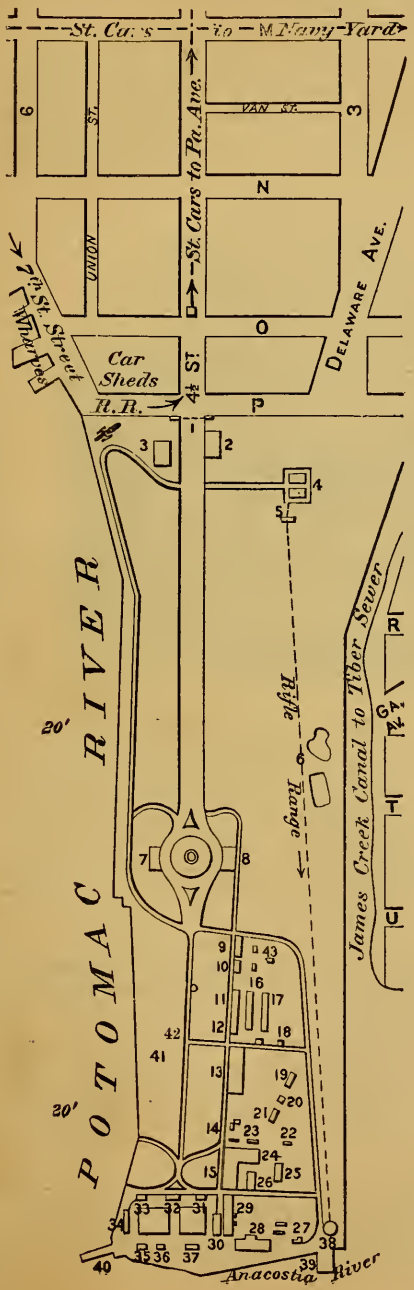


THE WASHINGTON BARRACKS.

The tourist should return to 7th St. and take the street cars S. in order to visit the *Washington Barracks*, and from thence the *Washington Navy Yard*.

Having changed from the main line at Pa. Ave., (Map Page 42,) the cars pass the Central Market House, the finest in the city, on the r. They enter the Mall, the broad park which connects the parks of the Executive Mansion and Washington Obelisk with the Botanic Gardens and Capitol Grounds. At the intersection of Md. Ave and C St. this line crosses the tracks of the B. and P. Steam R. R. leading W. to the Long Bridge and to Alexandria, and on Va. Ave. it crosses the connecting tracks of the B. and P. R. R. to Baltimore. This portion of the city, on Md. and Va. Aves, is given up to the terminal facilities of the B. and P. R. R The line now passes the wharves of the Mount Vernon, Alexandria Ferry and other lines of Steamers. Arlington and Fort Myer may be seen on the hills in Virginia. At P St. the cars turn E. to the main gate of the Washington Barracks Grounds.

WASHINGTON BARRACKS AND VICINITY.



THE WASHINGTON BARRACKS, the Grounds comprising 70 a., are open from sunrise to sunset. *Visitors* may pass the Sentry at the gate by stating their desire to view the grounds. After entering the gate, on the r., is the inner channel of the Potomac, taken by the lines of Steamers to the Wharves.

The Map will locate the points of interest within the Barracks Grounds.

1. Main gate. 2. Guard House. 3. Hospital. 4. Magazines.

5. Firing Stand of Rifle Range. This Range 1,000 yards long, is the finest in the Eastern States. Practicing by the Artillery Team daily, from 9 to 11 a. m., weather permitting. 6. Fish Ponds. 7. Commanding and 8 Field Officers Quarters. 9. Guard House. In front of this site stood the scaffold upon which Mrs. Surratt and the other conspirators in the assassination of President Lincoln were hanged.

10. HEADQUARTERS WASHINGTON BARRACKS. 11 Officer's Quarters. 12. Commissary, Quartermaster, and Ordnance Offices 13 Barracks. 14 Stables. 15. Barracks 16. Store, 17. Bake, 18 Ice, 19, and 20, Tool Houses. 21. Gardener's Cottage. 22. Store House. 23. Wagon Shed. 24. Battery Park. 25 and 26 Carpenter Shop. 27. Wood and Coal Houses. 28. Battery Stables. 29. Married Men's Quarters. 30. Band Quarters.

31 to 37, Officer's Quarters. 38. Butt of Firing Range.

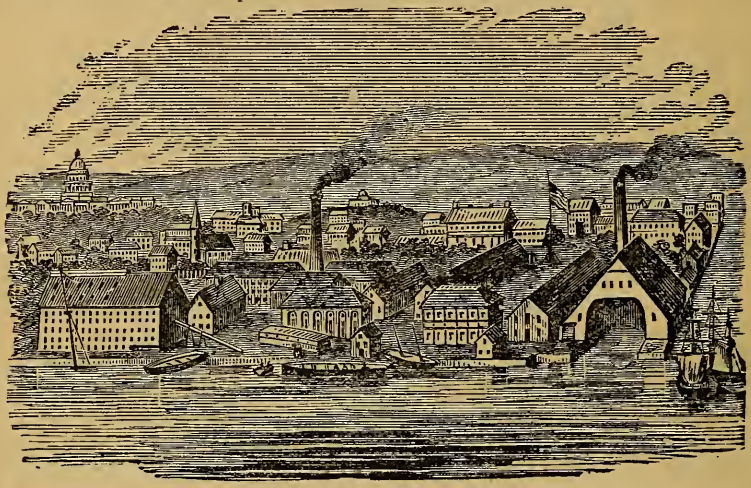
39. Wharf on Anacostia. 40. Wharf on Potomac where the assassin Booth's, body was landed. Alexandria may be seen on the Va. side, and the Government Insane Asylum on the hill on the D. C. side

41. Battery Drill Ground with Mortars and Guns. Drilling 10 a. m. daily except Sundays, and unfavorable weather. 42. Garrison Flag Staff.

After leaving the main gate of the Barracks grounds, a short walk on 4½ St. to M St., S. will bring the tourist to the line of the Anacostia and Potomac Horse R. R., and proceed to the Navy Yard.

This line crosses the James Creek Canal, walled on both sides, 6′ deep, and is used by boats laden with wood, stone and sand. It also forms the outlet of the great Tiber Sewer, which may be seen at the N. end. Across the Anacosta, crowning the hill is the Government Hospital for the Insane.

The tourist at 8th St. E. alights in front of the imposing entrance to the Yard. From this point this line of cars continues to 11th St. E., thence across the Anacostia to a point near the Insane Asylum.



THE WASHINGTON NAVY YARD AND GUN FOUNDRY.

The NAVY YARD AND GUN FOUNDRY is open from sunrise to sunset, daily, except Sunday. *Visitors* can enter by speaking to the Sergeant of the marine guard at the gate. The Yard comprises 42 a. on the N. bank of the Anacostia, or Eastern Branch of the Potomac River, about 1 m. from its confluence with the latter stream. It is accessible to vessels of 20′ draught. It is now the chief Yard for the manufacture of naval supplies, and one of the most complete gun foundries in the world.

The numbers on the Map direct the tourist to the places of interest.

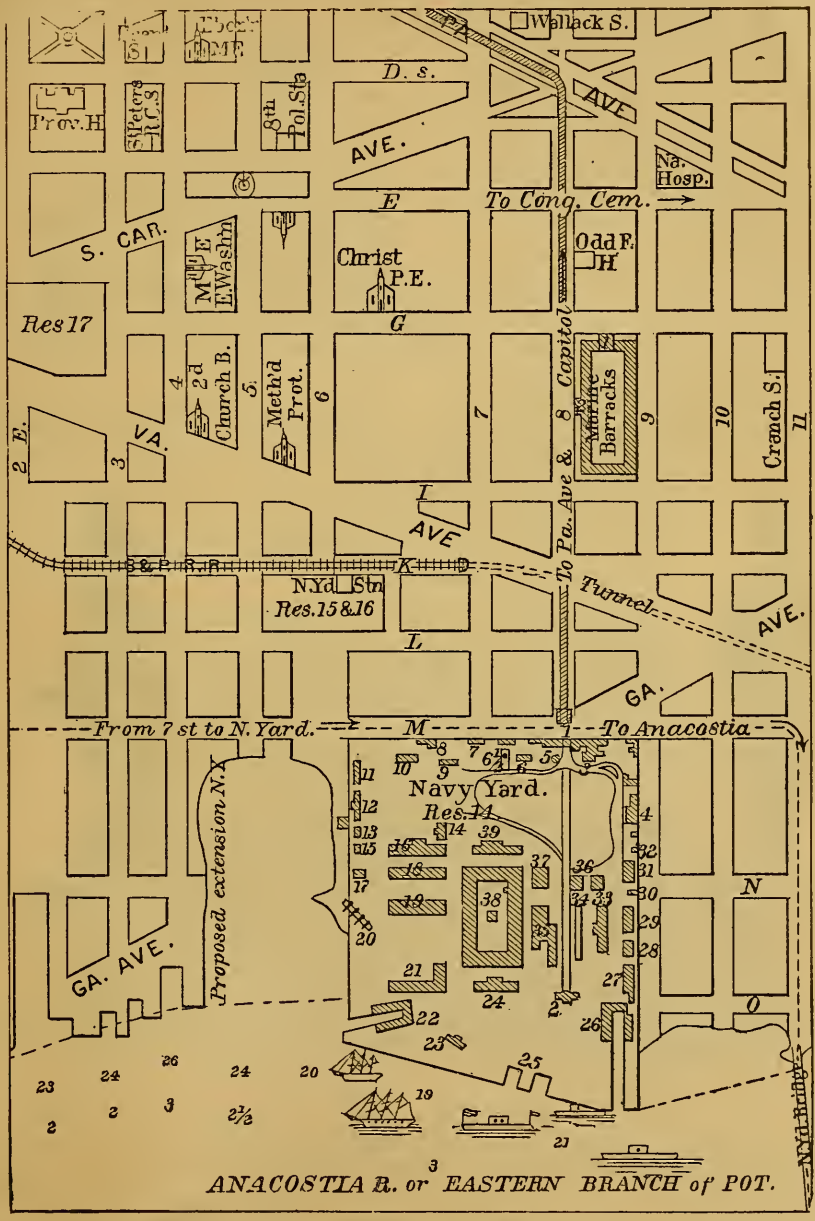
1. Main Gate. On the r. are the Headquarters of the Marine Guard and Guard Room, and on the l. Marine Officer's Quarters. A, is the Flag Staff. The Guns were captured from the Tripolitan pirates.

2. OFFICE OF COMMANDANT. Here permits may be obtained to enter the shops or go aboard the vessels. 3. Residence of the Commandant. 4. Residence of the Captain of the Yard. 5. Officer's Quarters. 6. Dispensary. 6½. Civil Engineer's Office. 7. Residence of the Ordnance Officer 8. Western Gate.

9. Museum of Naval Relics and Weapons. 10. Stables. 11 Laboratory. 12. Ordnance Store House, containing an interesting collection of Ship's. Guns. 13. Laboratory. 14. Paint Shop. 15. Magazine. 16 and 17, Ordnance Shops. 18. Gun Park. 19. Ordnance Foundry.

NAVY YARD AND MARINE BARRACKS.

20. Saluting Battery. 21. Saw Mill. 22. West Ship House.



23. Experimental Battery. The range extends across the channel to the Naval Magazine grounds in the distance. 24. Timber Store House. 25

Commandant's Boat House. 2d fl. Yard Reading Room. At the wharf the tourist may go aboard the Monitor in the stream. 26. East Ship House. 27. Copper Smith. 28 and 29. Brass Foundry. 30. East Gate. 31 and 32, Naval Store House. 33. Copper Rolling Mill. 34. Rigging Store House. 35. Foundry for casting steel guns. 36. Paymaster's Stores. 37. Forge Hammer. 38. Machine and Blacksmith Shops. 39. Store House.

The MARINE BARRACKS, main *entrance* gate on 8th St., is open to visitors from sunrise to sunset, it being simply necessary to mention their object to the Sergeant of the guard at the gate, in order to pass. The long line of low buildings on 8th St. are the Barracks, and the large building in the centre the Headquarters, all of which open on the *parade* within. The *Armory* is on the S. side.

Marine Band Concerts, free, are held in the Armory of the Barracks Mondays, 1.30 to 3 p. m, from January 1 to May 1; Thursdays, on the parade, at 4.30 p m., from May 1 till October 1.

One square N. of the Marine Barracks on 9th and E Sts., s. e., is the NAVAL HOSPITAL, open after 12 m.

CAR ROUTE TO THE CAPITOL.—After leaving the Navy Yard, and having visited the Marine Barracks and Naval Hospital, and not desiring to visit the Congressional Cemetery, Washington Asylum and U. S. Jail, the tourist will take the W. and G. R. R. at the nearest point.

BAILEY'S RAWLINS.

The tourist returning to the Capitol from the Navy Yard, should alight at New Jersey Ave. if he desires to visit the *Coast and Geodetic Survey Building*. Here will be seen the whole process of Draughting, Copper-Engraving, Electrotyping and Printing Charts. The U. S. standard Weigh's and Measures are also kept here.

From New Jersey Ave. the cars continue to West Washington or Georgetown, in the Triangle at 9th St. and Pa Ave., S. side, is Bailey's bronze STATUE OF GEN. JOHN A. RAWLINS, Gen. Grant's Chief of Staff and Secretary of War, erected by Congress in 1873, at a cost of $10,000.

PLASSMAN'S FRANKLIN.

At 10th St. stands the marble statue of the Philosopher and Painter, Benjamin Franklin, by Ernest Plassman, designer, Jacques Jouvenal, sculptor, presented to the city 1889 by Stillson Hutchins. It is 8′6″ high, standing upon a granite pedestal 11′ high. The subject is represented in the garb of the days of his diplomatic residence at the French Court of Versailles

DETOUR, VIA THE CONGRESSIONAL CEMETERY, WASHINGTON ASYLUM AND U. S. JAIL, TO THE STATUE OF EMANCIPATION.—The tourist wishing to visit the points of interest above named, will start at E on 8th St., (see Map P. 51.)

At 11th St. and Pa. Ave. is the CITY POST OFFICE. Ground $800,000. Building, romanesque, $1,900,000; 306′ x 200′; 8 stories high; clock tower

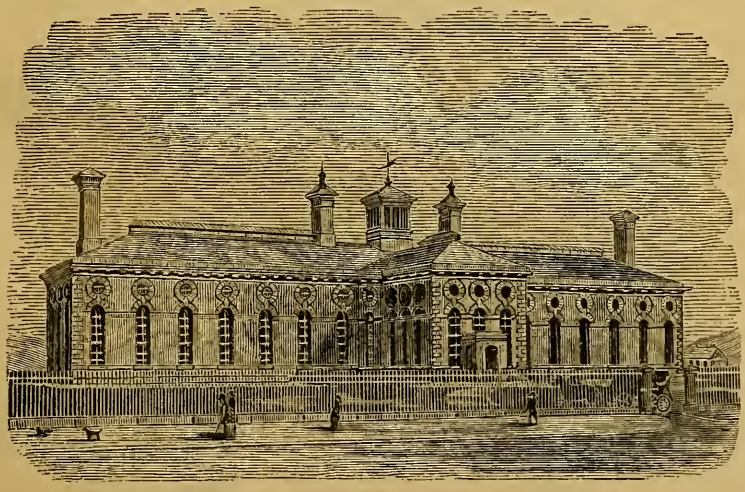
THE CITY POST OFFICE.

250′, designed by E. J. Edbrokoe, supervising architect U. S. Treasury. Will be completed 1894.

At 13½ St. and Pa. Ave. is the extensive power house of the W. & G. Str. Rwy.

The CONGRESSIONAL CEMETERY, or Parish Cemetery of Christ Church, near the Navy Yard, received its name from having been the place of sepulture of Senators and Representatives who died in the city during the early years of the century, or to whom memorial Cenotaphs were erected. There are also two Vice-Presidents, Gerry and Clinton, and Generals, Admirals and others of National renown, buried here. The site overlooks the Anacostia River. The first interment was in 1807.

From the "Congressional" Cemetery the tourist will continue on E. to 19th St On 19th St is the *Work House*, a few steps further N. is the WASHINGTON ASYLUM, or Alms House, and still a few steps further N. the U. S.

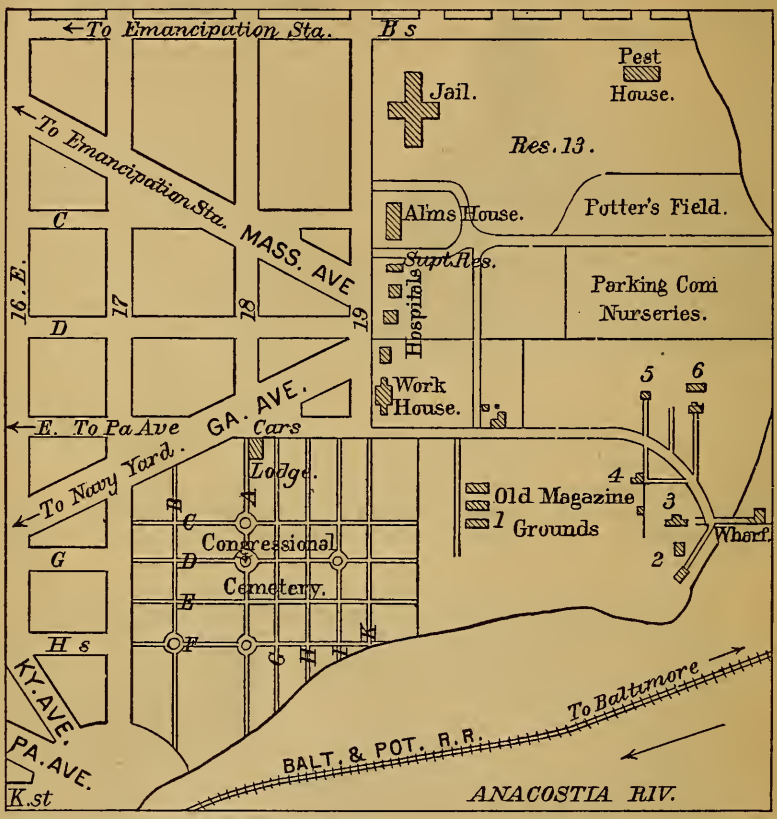


THE U. S. JAIL.

JAIL. In this Jail Guiteau, the assassin of President Garfield, was confined and executed. *Visitors* who desire simply to be shown through the Jail will be admitted by application at the Warden's Office, main entrance, every day except Sundays, between 10 a. m. and 4 p. m.

From the U. S. Jail the tourist can take the most direct route, about 8 minutes walk, to *Lincoln Square*, where stands the Statue of Emancipation.

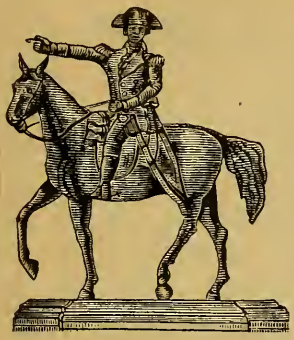
CONGRESSIONAL CEMETERY, JAIL, ETC.



In *Lincoln Square* stands Ball's semi-heroic Bronze Group, EMANCIPATION, representing Abraham Lincoln presenting the proclamation of fredome to a liberated slave. The Statue was unveiled April 14, 1876, the anniversary of Lincoln's assassination. It cost $17,000. The first contribution was $5 00 from Charlotte Scott, a freed woman of Virginia, and her first earnings in freedom. After viewing the Statue of Emancipation the tourist will leave Lincoln Square by East Capitol St., a thoroughfare 160′ wide with a fine vista of American Elms and North Carolina Poplars extending from Lincoln Square W. to East Capitol Park. At 9th St., E., on East Capitol St., he may take the

BALL'S EMANCIPATION.

Horse Cars of the East Capitol St. line of the Metropolitan R. R., fare 5 cts, or 6 tickets for 25 cts., good on all lines, thus commencing the return tour, via. the Capitol and to places of interest in the northern central parts of the city and west end.



BROWN'S GREENE.

At 8th St. n e. the building with the pointed towers seen on the hills N. of the city, is the Deaf and Dumb Asylum. At 5th St., n. e. the tourist should leave the cars for a short walk along that street, N. to *Stanton Square*, where stands Brown's Bronze Equestrian Statue of the Revolutionary GENERAL, NATHANIEL GREENE. The total cost, to include pedestal, was $50,000. From this point a fine view of the Capitol can be had by looking along Md. Ave. towards the s. w. The large building fronting this square on the S. is the *Peabody Public School.*

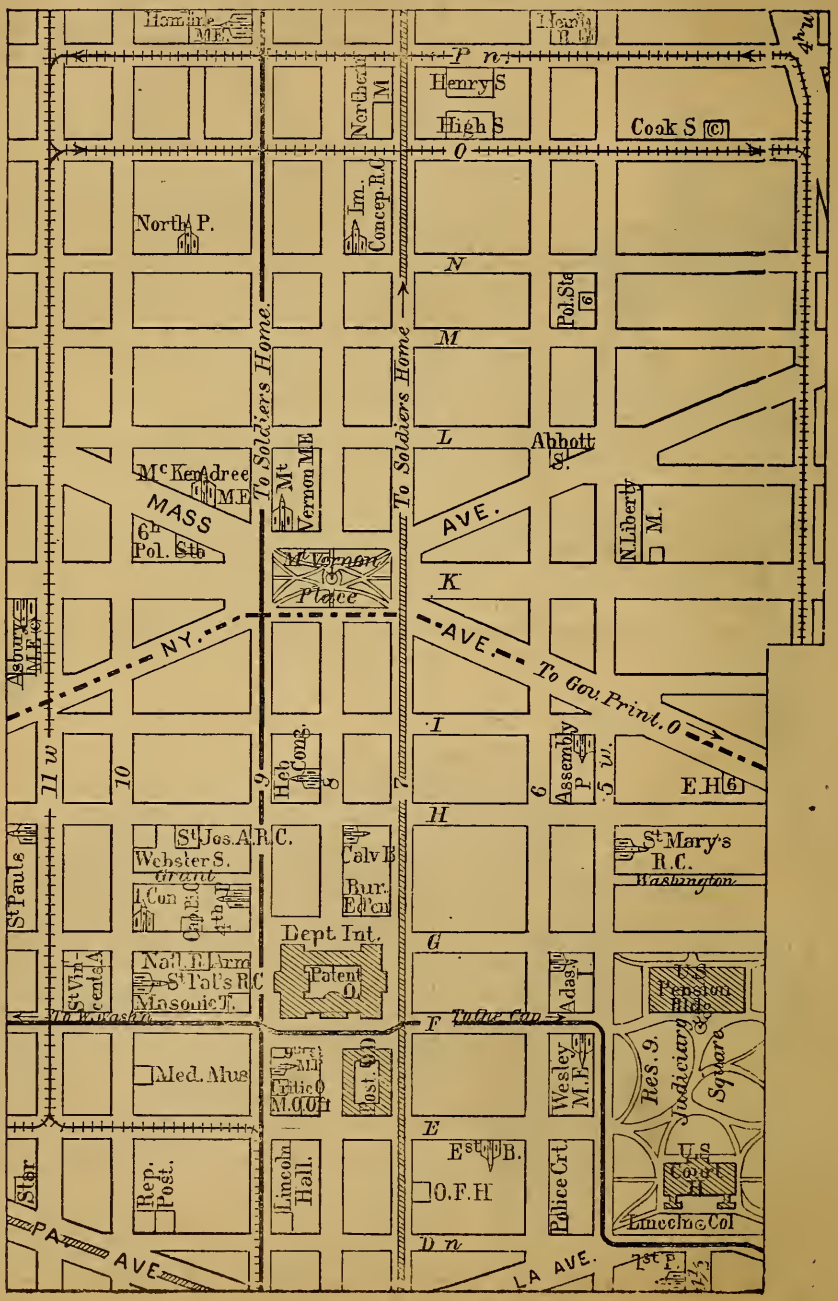
Returning to the line of street cars at 3d St., n. e. the route continues to 1st St., n. e. passing the new Congressional Library Building and along the Capitol Park.

The large, now private building, on the s. e. cor. of Md. Ave. and 1st St., after the burning of the Capitol in 1814, was occupied by Congress. During the War of the Rebellion, 1861-'65, it was used as a prison for political offenders. Alsowithin those walls was hanged Wirz, the prison keeper of Andersonvile.

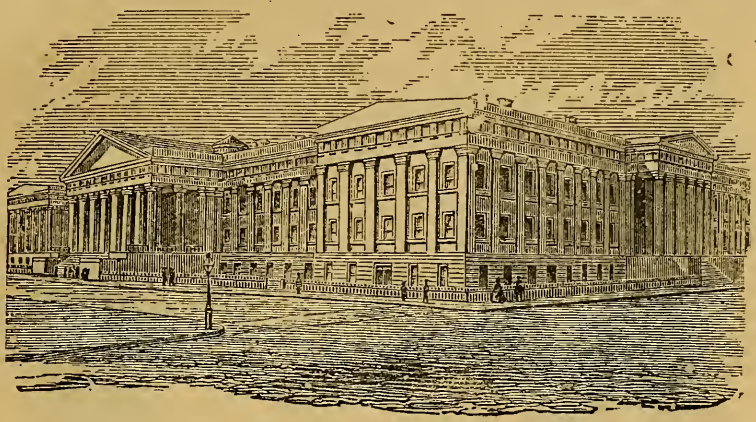
THE U. S. PENSION BUILDING.

At 4th St. and Indiana Ave., the line reaches *Judiciary Square*, passing on the r. the U. S. COURT HOUSE and *Lincoln Column*, by Lot Flannery, erected by contributions of patriotic citizens. The former was erected in 1820-'49

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT AND VICINITY.

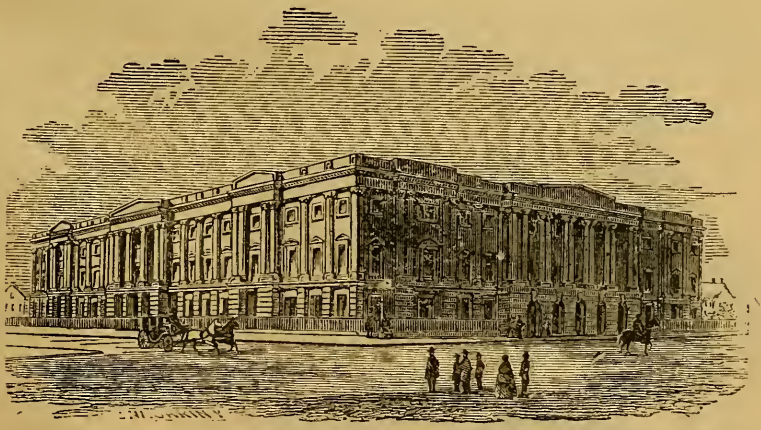


is 250'x180', has a freestone basement and stuccoed superstructure, and on the S. front, Ionic Porticoes. It was formerly the City Hall but is now occupied by the Courts of the U. S. and the District of Columbia. At 5th St., W. the cars turn N. and at F St., turn W. The immense brick structure



INTERIOR DEPARTMENT, (PATENT OFFICE.)

on the N. portion of Judiciary Square, is the U. S. PENSION BUILDING, 400'x 200' and 75' high. It is fire proof throughout. The frieze over the first story consists of a terra cotta sculptured band 3' high, representing Military and Naval subjects. The building cost $1,000,000 and required 15,000,000 bricks. The court will accommodate 18,000 persons at an inauguration ball, and 59,000 persons closely packed.

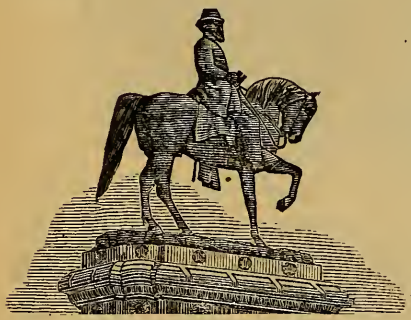


THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE.

After passing 7th St., on the N. stands the DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR (Patent Office), open from 9 a. m. to 2 p. m. This massive structure, 453'x 331', was erected 1836-'60, and cost $2,500,000. The centre is of free stone and the wings of marble, resting on a basement of granite.

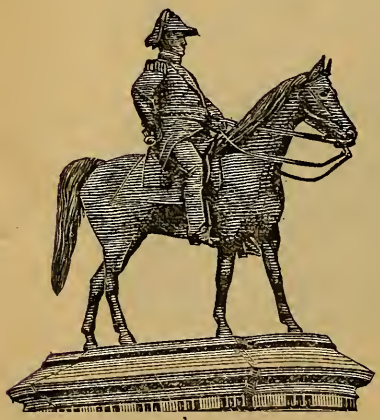
The MUSEUM OF MODELS of the Patent Office, open from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m., contains 200,000 models. The four halls are of superb construction, and contain many objects of historic interest in addition to the valuable and instructive collection of models, representing the inventive genius of the American people. Directly S. of the Interior Department is the GENERAL POST-OFFICE, open from 9 a. m. to 2 p. m. Commenced in 1839 and finished in 1867; cost, $2,700,000. The structure is of marble and belongs to the Corinthian order In the suite of the Postmaster-General are Crayon *Portraits* of those Officers. On the third floor, reached from the E. door on the N. front of the building, is the *Dead Letter Office Museum.* At 8th St., one square S., stands the *Money Order Office.*

At 10th St., one square S. is Ford's Theatre building, the place of assassination of President Lincoln. In 1893 in the falling of the floors 23 employes were killed and over 50 injured. In the back parlor of the house, No. 516, opposite, President Lincoln died after being carried from the Theatre At H and 15 Sts., n. w., is the *Columbian University.* The new building is a fine brick structure, 121'x64, 4 stories high and richly ornamented with appropriate alti relivi in terra cotta, erected in 1883-'4, and cost of building and ground, $150,000. Visitors will be shown through the building by the janitor. At this point the cars pass within one square of the Bronze Equestrian Statue of GEN. J. B. MCPHERSON, by Robisso, erected in 1876, by the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, and cost $23,500. The superb granite pedestal, by the Government, cost $25,000.



ROBISSO'S MC PHERSON.

MRS. HOXIE'S FARRAGUT.



BROWN'S SCOTT.

From this Statue the tourist may return by way of Vermont Ave. to H St., and thence resume his journey by the same line of cars, (proceeding W.) passing Lafayette Park and Statue of Gen. Jackson, on the l., or he may take I or K Sts., N., and walk two squares W. to the heroic STATUE OF ADMIRAL DAVID G. FARRAGUT, U. S. Navy, by Mrs. Vinnie Ream Hoxie, ordered by Congress, 1872, cast from metal of the propellor of the Admiral's Flag Ship, artford, unveiled 1881, and cost $20,000; Pedestal $5,000.

Take the horse cars on 17th St. to N St., or walk, via 17th St. to R. I. Ave., and thence to the intersection of R. I. and Mass. Avenues, to the Bronze Equestrian Statue of GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT, by H K. Brown, ordered by Congress 1867, erected 1874, cost $20,000. The Pedestal consists of 5 blocks of granite. Thence return by N St. to Conn. Ave. Opposite stands the fine mansion of the *British Legation*, and one square beyond is the heroic Bronze Statue of REAR ADMIRAL SAMUEL F. DUPONT, by Launt Thompson, ordered by Congress 1882, erected 1884, cost, $14,000. In this section of the city, the "West End," which is the chief quarter of fashionable life, are situated the finest private residences and Church edifices, of all denominations, in Washington. They may be located by reference to the Maps.

THOMPSON'S DUPONT.

Thence take the horse cars, every few minutes, which continue W., crossing Rock Creek into West Washington. At 30th or Washington St., W. Washington, the tourist should alight and walk to OAK HILL CEMETERY. This beautiful city of the dead, the gift of W. W. Corcoran, comprises 30 a., and has an endowment of $120,000 from that gentleman. Just W. of the Chapel, near the main gate, is the *Grave of J. Howard Payne*, the author of "Home, Sweet Home," and a monument to his memory, erected in 1884, when his remains were removed from Tunis, Africa, and deposited there. The remains of many other distinguished men rest in this Cemetery.

From this point along Road St, "*Georgetown Heights*," a short walk will bring the tourist to the *High Service Reservoir*, capacity, 1,000,000 gallons, fed by the pumping engines at the Washington Aqueduct Bridge.

Thence walking S along High St. to 3d (P) St., the cars will carry him o 35th (Fayette) St., on the n. w. cor. of which stands the *Convent and Academy of the Visitation*, (Roman Catholic), founded in 1799. The *Academy* is open to visitors on Wednesdays and Saturdays after 12 m., *Entrance* from 35th (Fayette) St. In the Vault of the Convent rest the remains of a daughter of Gen. Winfield Scott, a religieuse of the order.

From the Academy, a short walk of one square S. to 2d (O) St., and thence three squares E., will lead the tourist to *Georgetown College*, a fine stone structure of the pointed style.

After leaving the College, the tourist should return to 36th (Lingam) St., and thence proceed S. to M (Bridge) St. From the *New Iron Bridge*, built 1887–8, he will have a good view of the extensive *Coal Chutes* and the *Shipping* of West Washington. WEST WASHINGTON, or Georgetown is the Port of Entry of Washington. The *Chesapeake and Ohio Canal*, which terminates here, before the destructive freshets of 1889 brought coal from Cumberland the entrepot of the Western Maryland and W. Virginia Coal Fields, to tide water, a distance of 182 m. This Canal, commenced in 1828, 182 m. long, cost $13,000,000, and was one of the finest works of the kind in the U. S.

The tourist should now take the W. and G R. R. on M (Bridge) St. at 32d (High) St. and return to the city, viewing the objects of interest on either side of the route. (Continued on P. 61.)

WEST WASHINGTON.

OF the suburbs of Washington, the old Maryland borough of GEORGETOWN, now known as WEST WASHINGTON, is the most important. It is separated from the Capital by Rock Creek. It lies at the head of navigation on the Potomac River and nestled in the beautiful hills at the foot of the Little Falls of that stream presents a picturesque appearance. Its population in 1880 was 12,578. This is made the *initial* or starting point of this complete tour of the magnificient governing City of the Nation.

In order to reach Washington the tourist, having visited the places of interest in this portion of West Washington, (Geo'n), including the Post-office and Custom House, a granite edifice, may take the horse cars of the *Washington and Georgetown R. R.*, which start at High (32) St., W., and thence proceed E. on Bridge (M) St.

Should the tourist desire to visit the Boat Houses, he will not take the cars at this point, but proceed by High (32d) St., crossing the Chesapeake and Ohio canal by a stone bridge, and passing the Grace P. E. Ch. on the l., to the fine BOAT HOUSES of the *Columbia* and one square W, of the *Potomac Boat Clubs*. The janitor will show visitors through the buildings, which are complete in all their appointments and well worthy of a visit by persons interested in aquatic sports. The *Analostan* Boat House may be seen further down the river shore. Just above in the Potomac channel, is the "finish" of the National Boat Course.

From the Columbia and Potomac Boat Houses, the tourist would do well to return to Bridge (M) St., and thence visit the Washington AQUEDUCT BRIDGE, by proceeding along Bridge to Green (29th) St., to the Fountain, where he will leave the line of the car track and by a direct and short course reach the point desired. This symmetrical structure spans Rock Creek and carries the water supply of Washington over that stream from the great mains on the West Washington side, through two 48 in. iron pipes to the Washington side, the pipes forming an arch of 290 ft. span which supports a roadway and connects Washington and West Washington. At the foot of the W abutment are the pumping engines used for supplying the High Service Reservoir. This may be visited by permission obtained at the Aqueduct office, at the W. end of the bridge.

The view from this bridge overlooks the terminal locks and basins of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, the Wharves and Potomac River; and the narrow and deep ravine through which Rock Creek finds its way from the picturesque hills of the interior, to the Potomac. The iron truss bridge near by connects M with Bridge (M) St., n. w., and is used by the W. & G. line of street cars. A short walk along Pa. Ave. will bring the tourist back to the line of cars.

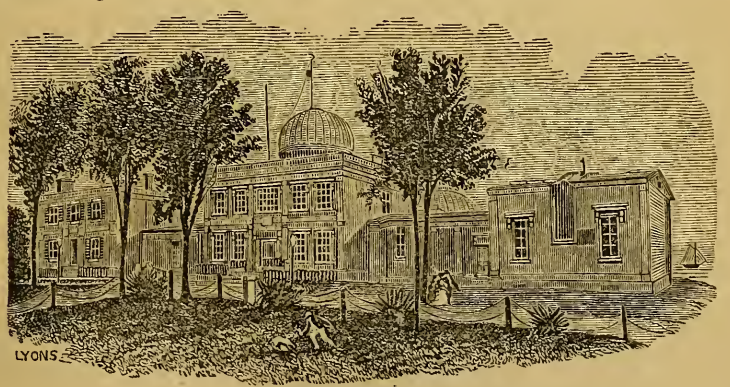
STREET CAR ROUTE.—WEST WASHINGTON TO WASHINGTON STATUE. Should the tourist not desire to specially visit the objects of interest mentioned, he will take the street cars at any point on Bridge (M) St., and in crossing Rock Creek, view the *Washington Aqueduct and Bridge* on the S. from the cars. The same view of the valley of the stream will also be had, looking N. or S.

(*Continued from Page* 59.)

After passing 24th St. we reach WASHINGTON CIRCLE AND STATUE. Here the tourist may leave the cars to take a view of the colossal Equestrian Statute of GENERAL GEORGE WASHINGTON, by Clark Mills, ordered in 1853, and cost $50,000.

MILL'S WASHINGTON.

The tourist at Washington Circle has the option of returning to the cars and continuing along Pa. Ave to the group of points of interest in the vicinity of the Executive mansion, or by a short detour afoot, can visit the ANALOSTAN BOAT HOUSE (See P. 60) and NAVAL OBSERVATORY, soon to be removed. Arriving at the gate, enter the OBSERVATORY grounds and proceed to the N. door, or main entrance (open from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m) of the main building, and touch the electric bell. The first building reached on the E. is the *Residence* of the *Superintendent*, not open to the public. The messenger in the main building will make the arrangements to see the many objects of interest.



U. S. NAVAL OBSERVATORY.

With the aid of the numbers which run from the central pier We t, Eas and South the visitor will bet er understand the explanations.

I. PIER of brick 12′ in diameter and 28′ high which supports the smaller equatorial. The "Meridian of Washington" passes through the centre of this dome. The Time-ball is dropped every day at 12 M. from the ma t and simnltaneously the time is transmitted to all parts of the U. S

II. Office of the Superintendent. III and IV. Offices. V. Packing Room.. VI. Room of the Mural Circuit and Transit.

VII. Chronometer Room in which chronometers are kept and rated for the use of the Navy, and from which the standard mean-time is despatched to all parts of the U. S., in connection with the time-ball on the smaller dome.

VIII. Library containing 13,000 volumns relating to Astronomy and kindred sciences.

IX. Standard Sidereal Clock. X. Transit Circle. XI. Prime Vertical Transit. XII. Machine Shop. XIII. Room of Officer in charge of the great Equatorial. XVI. Sleeping apartments of the same. XV. The great Equatorial. Object glass, 26″. This is one of the largest telescopes of the kind in the world. It cost $47,000. The dome is 41′ in diameter and 40′ high. The instrument is run by a reaction water-wheel.

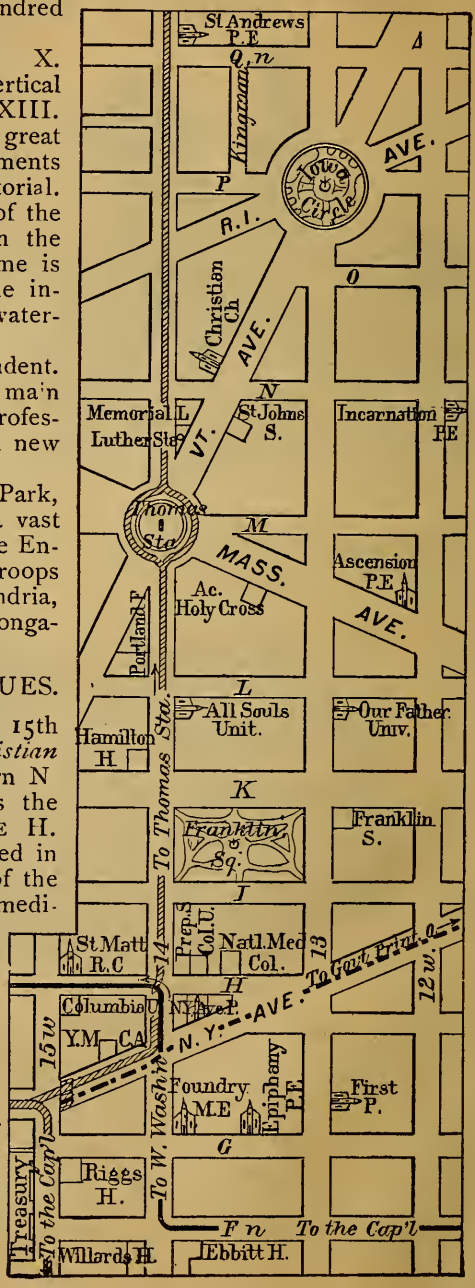
XVI. Residence of the Superintendent. The rooms on the second fl. of the main building are used by officers and professors in charge of instruments. A new observatory is being erected.

A view may be had of the River Park, reclaimed by the Government at a vast expense. At the foot of the hill the English General Braddock, landed his troops preparatory to his march from Alexandria, Va., to the fatal banks of the Monongahela, in 1755.

THOMAS AND LUTHER STATUES.

Starting at New York Ave. and 15th St., passing the *Young Men's Christian Association* on the l., the cars turn N into 14th St, W. At M St. is the Bronze STATUE of GEN. GEORGE H. THOMAS, by J. Q. A. Ward, erected in 1879 by the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, cost, $40,000. Immediately N. are the Memorial Lutheran Church, and heroic Bronze STATUE of MARTIN LUTHER, the German Religious Reformer, a replica of the central figure of the Luther Memorial, or Reformation Group, by Reitschel, at Worms, Germany, erected by an association of Lutherans in 1884, in commemoration of the 400h anniversary of the Reformer's birth, Nov. 10, 1483, cost, with pedestal, $10,000. The cars continue to Boundary. The *Garfield Hospital* is at the N. end of 11th St., W.

STATUE OF THOMAS.



THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE AND DEAF MUTE COLLEGE.

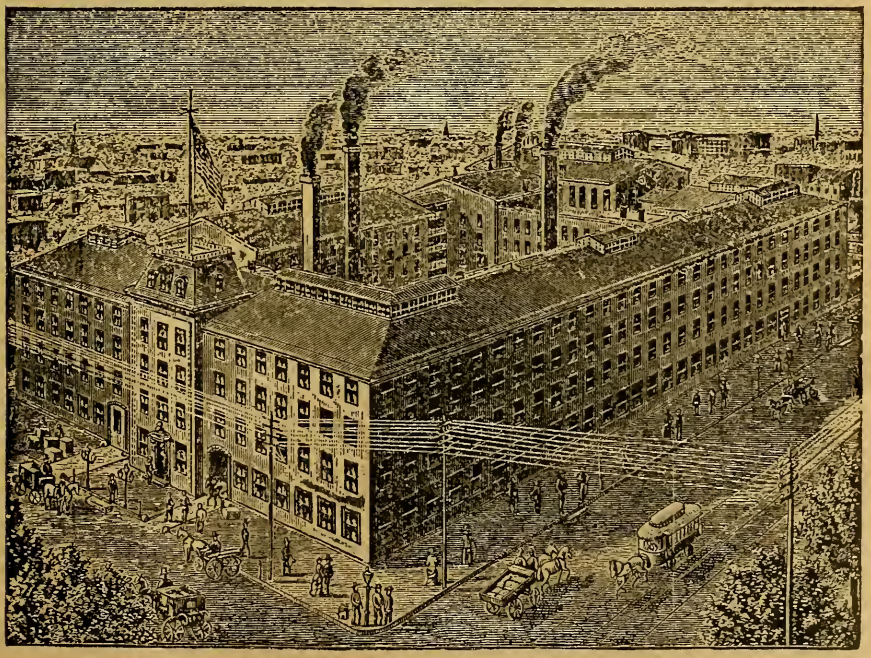
WARD'S THOMAS.

The tourist desiring to visit the Government Printing Office will take the Columbia Horse Cars. This line begins on New York York Ave. at 15th St , W., After crossing 14th St., for points of interest along his course, the tourist will follow his route on the Map.

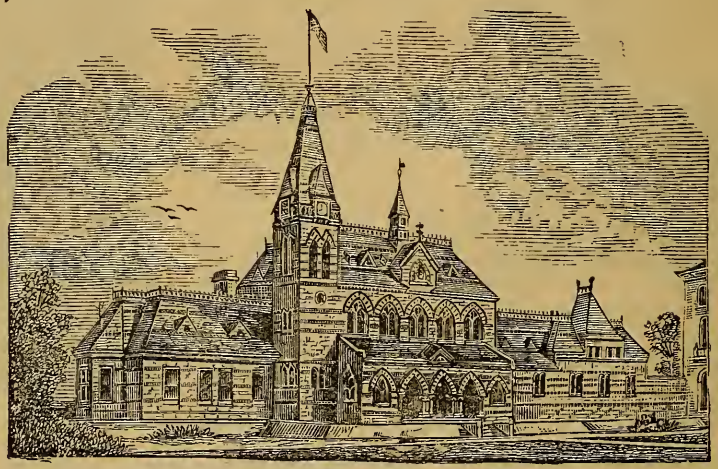
At N. Capitol St. he will alight, and on that street enter the GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, open from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Ascend to the 2d fl., the messenger will make the necessary arrangements. On the 1st fl. are the Press and Proof-reading Rooms; 2d fl., the Composing Rooms and Offices; 3d fl , the Bindery, and 4th fl.. Folding Room.

From the Government Printing Office the street cars

REITSCHEL'S LUTHER.



continue E. At 7th St., n. e. the tourist may leave the cars and walk to the of COLUMBIA INSTITUTION for the Deaf and Dumb, at the N. end of that street. The Institution is open on Thursday for visitors to the School. It is sustained by Congress for the use of the District of Columbia and the Army and Navy. A Collegiate Department, open to both sexes is attached. The main building is of the pointed gothic style, and contains the Chapel, Lecture Rooms, &c.



THE COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB—CHAPEL.

The large buildings near by are the Dormitories, Class-rooms, &c.

The horse cars from 7th St., E., continue to the E. Boundary of the city. Opposite is Graceland Cemetery, and a short distance N. on the Baltimore Turnpike, is Mount Olivet, Roman Catholic Cemetery. Wirz, the Andersonville Prison Keeper, is buried here. Two miles beyond is the *Reform School*, established in 1866, which occupies the site of Ft. Lincoln. The tourist may return by the same route or walk to Lincoln Square and thence return by the Metropolitan R. R.

THE ENVIRONS OF WASHINGTON.

THE immediate vicinity of Washington presents a number of places of interest to invite the attention of the tourist, and which, if time permits, should be visited before leaving the City. (See Rates of Public Conveyances.)

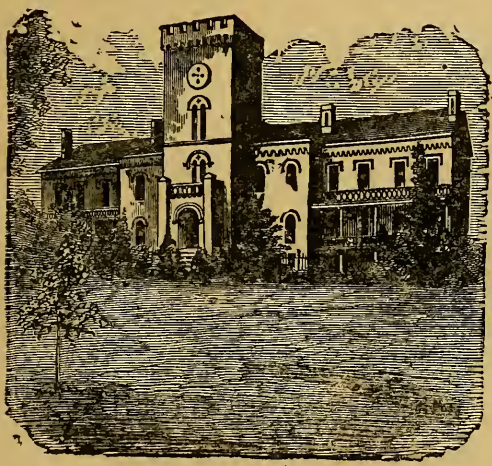
NORTH OF WASHINGTON.

The regions along the northern boundary of Washington present many objects of interest in nature and art. The country, particularly in a northwesterly direction, is exceedingly picturesque. The spurs of the outlying foot hills of the Blue Ridge mountains impinge upon the very confines of the Capital in the picturesque Heights of Georgetown, which are studded with many beautiful villas, some dating back to colonial times. The scenery along the river road of the Potomac, or along the "conduit" road on the crest of the hills is very picturesque.

Leaving West Washington via Georgetown and Tenallytown E. R. R., a ride of three miles, through a region beautifully diversified by hill and dale, copse and meadow, brings the tourist to "Oak View," President Grover Cleveland's former summer residence, and the site of the proposed METHODIST UNIVERSITY. Steps are under way to secure the funds for the erection of the buildings. Bishop Hurst is the chief promoter of the movement.

On almost every commanding elevation may be seen some trace of the cordon of forts which formed the defenses of Washington during the War of the Rebellion. The map will indicate the most prominent points of interest.

Soldiers' Home, National Cemetery, Rock Creek Church, Brightwood, Ft. Stevens, Battle Cemetery, and Mt. Pleasant.—To the Soldiers' Home is the fashionable drive, particularly of a Summer evening.



THE SOLDIERS' HOME.

Leaving the City by 7th St. to Whitney Ave., the large building on the hill on the r., after passing the Boundary, is the *Howard University*, incorporated 1867 for the education of youth, (colored,) irrespective of color or sex. A Normal School is attached. The *New Reservoir* is just east. Another outward route is by New York Ave. and N. Capitol St., and Lincoln Ave., passing *Glenwood Cemetery*, 90 a. beautifully laid out, with many fine monuments. The SOLDIERS' HOME is for Regulars or Volunteers who served in the Mexican War, and privates in the Regular Army. It was founded by an appropriation of the pillage money levied by Gen. Scott on the City of Mexico. After entering the grounds, which comprise 500 a., may be seen near the buildings the heroic Statue of GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT, by Launt Thompson, erected in 1874 by the Home, in honor of its founder, cost, $18,000.

After viewing the fine buildings and the "Capitol Vista," leave the grounds by the N. gate and visit the NATIONAL MILITARY CEMETERY, containing 5,424 graves, and the granite *Memorial Chapel* containing the remains of Gen. John A. Logan. Also ROCK CREEK (St Paul's Episcopal) CHURCH AND CEMETERY, adjoining, the oldest in the District of Columbia, erected 1719, of imported bricks, and remodeled in 1868. Thence drive to *Brightwood*, and thence to FT. STEVENS, the scene of a severe battle and defeat of a Confederate force in July, 1864, and the nearest approach of the enemy to Washington. A Methodist Church now stands on the site. A short distance beyond is the BATTLE CEMETERY where the killed were interred. Return to the City by the road leading to the right at Brightwood, and passing through *Mount Pleasant*, one of the N. suburbs, enter Washington at 14th St., W. The large building on the hill at the head of 15th St., W., is the *Wayland Seminary*, founded in 1865, by the Baptists, for the education of colored preachers.

Cabin-John and Chain Bridges, and Little and Great Falls of the Potomac.—The round-trip is 30 m. from Rock Creek. Leave West

Washington by T (7th) St., to the Conduit Road, The first point, 2 m., is the *Distributing Reservoir*, 33 a.; capacity, 300,000,000 galls, elevat'n, 144.' Here the mains to the city commence, and here the 9-ft. cylindrical Conduit from the Great Falls of the Potomac terminates. The next point, 2 m., is the *Receiving Reservoir*, capacity, 163,000,000 galls. Resuming the drive on the Conduit, 3 m, is Glen Echo, Maryland, and its Chattauqua Amphitheater and other buildings and CABIN-JOHN BRIDGE, the longest arch of masonry, 220′ with 57½′ rise, in the world. The Bridge is 400′ long, cost, $237,000. A good dinner may be had at the hotel. The Conduit road continues to the *Great Falls* of the Potomac, the starting point of the Aqueduct, 8 m. distant. The entire delivering capacity of the Reservoir is 80,000,000 gals. in 24 hours, cost $3,500,000. From Cabin-John Bridge, at the Distributing Reservoir, take the road to the r. to CHAIN BRIDGE, so named because the original structure was protected from the violence of freshets by chains, and return by the river road along the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal and Little Falls of the Potomac, to West Washington.

NAVAL OBSERVATORY.—One half mile north of Georgetown, take electric cars, High street road, Georgetown, near the Tenleytown road, on the line of Massachusetts Ave. extended, and on a commanding elevation overlooking a vast stretch of city and country, is situated the new Naval Observatory. The tract, purchased in 1881, embraces 62 a., cost $72,000. In '87, Congress appropriated $400,000 for buildings, erected '88–91, viz: main building 307½x62′, great equatorial house dome with a radius 22½′, clock house for time service, east and west transit circle houses, 2 observers and prime vertical buildings, 1 boiler house, all New York marble. (Suburban Routes, p. 68.)

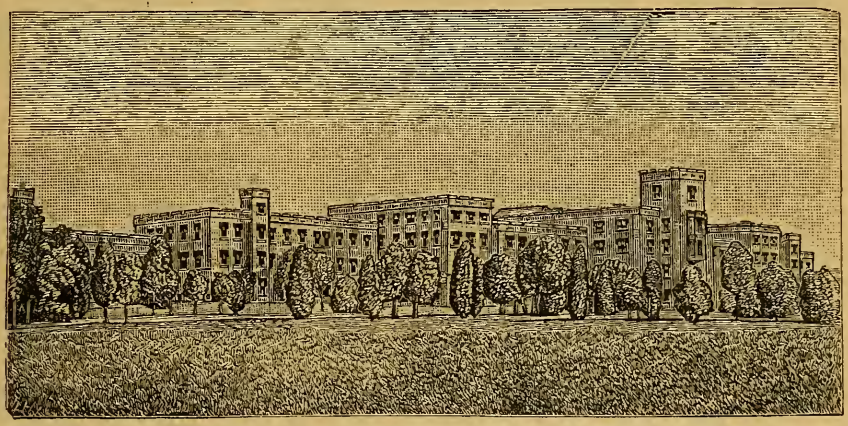
THE ROCK CREEK PARK.—This picturesque stretch of ground on both sides of Rock Creek, accessible by street cars leading into the extreme N. W. section of Washington, begins on the N. of the Blagden Mills road where intersected by W. line, 16th St. extended, and comprises 1980 a. or 3 m. long, purchased by A. Cong. '90, for $1,200,000. This park will be beautified by drives, walks, and other embellishments of the landscape gardener.

ZOOLOGICAL PARK.—This interesting locality, adjacent to the Rock Creek Park, and near Woodly Lane, 1 mile N. W. of Washington, is one of the most extensive establishment of the kind in the world. The ground, 166 a., was purchased by Cong., 1889, for $176,128. The proper structures are being erected and the ground is otherwise being placed in order. (See Suburban Routes, Rock Creek (Chevy Chase) E. Ry., p. 68)

THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY, reached by the Eckington and Soldiers' Home E. R. R. from 15th and G Streets, or New York Avenues at 7th Street N. W., 3 m., occupies a site at the N. terminus of 4th Street E. The granite and Potomac blue stone building is spacious. Ring at the main entrance. The room on the right contains some fine paintings, one of Miss Marial Cuendalinal Caldwell, whose gift of $300,000 led to the founding of the institution for theology and philosophy. In the N. hall is a collossal marble statue of Pope Leo XIII, by Guiseppe Lucetti, presented by Count Joseph Loubat, of New York. Cost, $20,000. Unveiled 1891. The chapel is also fine. The building nearby is occupied by the Paulist fathers. The *McMahon Hall of Philosophy*, at right angles to the Divinity building, was the gift of Rev. James McMahon. The basement is Port Deposit granite. The superstructure Potomac blue stone trimmed with Woodstock granite. Cost $350,000. Erected 1892–94. Educational chiefly in social sciences. (See Suburban Routes, p. 68.)

SOUTH OF THE ANACOSTIA RIVER.

Anacostia and the Government Hospital for the Insane.—This trip may be very conveniently made afoot. Take the W. and G. R. R. to the Navy Yard, and there get a transfer ticket on the Anacostia and Potomac R. R. and cross the Navy Yard Bridge to *Anacostia*, and within 1 m. of the Asylum. The GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, (visiting days, Wednesdays from 2 to 6 p. m., and friends of patients every day except Sunday,) was founded in 1855. The main building, 750′x200′, occupies a commanding site overlooking the two rivers and the City, and has 550 single rooms. The W. wing is for males, and the E. for female patients. There are accommodations in all the buildings for 1,000 patients.



GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

SOUTH OF THE POTOMAC RIVER.

Ft. Myer, Arlington and National Cemetery.—These places, open every day from sunrise to sunset, can be easily reached afoot by those choosing this means of visiting them, by taking the W. and G. R. R., to the Georgetown Aqueduct. There is a fixed charge of $5 for carriages.

After crossing the Iron Bridge at the Aqueduct, take the military road to the r. following the army telegraph line to FT. MYER, 1 m. This is the station of the cavalry of the garrison of Washington. Pass through the Fort and follow the road leading to the rear gate of the NATIONAL CEMETERY. The main drive will lead to ARLINGTON HOUSE. This was the home of G. W. Parke Custis, the adopted son of Gen. Washington, and later of Robert E. Lee, after 1861, Commander of the Confederate Forces in the Rebellion of 1861-'5. There are buried here over 16,000 soldiers. In front of the mansion is the grave of General Sheridan. To the north are other officers buried. The granite sarcophagus, S. of the mansion, contains the bones of 2,111 unknown soldiers. The *Superintendent* will give further information. From the Mansion return to Washington by Long Bridge, or by direct road back to West Washington. The latter being nearer. The entire distance by this route, is 3½ m.

SUBURBAN RAILWAY ROUTES.

(Cars start at short intervals. Fare, 5 cents, 6 tickets, 25 cents. All tickets good on all roads.)

At the N. terminus of the 7th st. br. W. & G. Cable Ry. take the *Brightwood Electric Rw'y* by Brightwood ave. (old 7th st. road), through an interesting country, passing Howard University and Petworth addition, to Brightwood 3 m. Beyond on l. is the Methodist Ch. on the site of Ft. Stevens 1861–5, the battlefield of July, 1864, the cemetery on r., which contains the killed in that engagement. The cars continue to the r. to Takoma Park Inn and station on the B. & O R. R. 1½ m. Direct to Dist. line 3 m. Silver Spring hamlet ¾ m. beyond.

From Florida ave. (Boundary) the 14th St. and W. br. of the W. & G. Cable Rw'y (see p. 2) continues north along 14th st., a broad avenue with may elegant dwellings, to Mount Pleasant (Park st.), one of the finest suburban sections of the Capital. At Kenyon st. a br. of the Brightwood El. Rw'y (p. 68) extends from 14th st., W., to the main line on 7th st., W., and the Soldiers' Home.

The *Eckington and Soldiers' Home El. Ry.*, from 15th and G. sts., N. W. on G, passing Interior Department, Patent Office, City P. O., Pension Building. Exchange tickets on "Belt" and Anacostia lines at 11th st., to 5th st., thence N. to New York ave. at Northern Liberty Market and Convention Hall. Exchange tickets to main line from 7th and N. Y. ave., thence on N. Y. ave. to city boundary 3½ m., thence to Eckington. The suburban hotel is the ancient Gales mansion. Here a branch line every 25 min. runs to Glenwood, St. Mary's and Prospect Hill cemeteries ½ m. The main line continues 1 m. to the grounds of the Catholic University and to the Harewood gate to the Soldiers' Home, 100 yds from junction of Harewood and Bunker Hill roads. The buildings of the Home are about ½ m. from this gate.

The *Rock Creek* (Chevy Chase) *El. Rwy.* Starts at 7th and Boundary (Florida ave.) sts. N. W., at the 7th st. br. of the W. &. G. Cable Rwy. and extends along M st., intersecting the 9th and 14th st. Roads to 18th st. W., thence by 18th to Boundary, thence across High bridge into Connecticut ave. extended, passing the gate to the Zoological garden, through Chevy Chase to the terminus at the Baltimore and Ohio R. R. station. The entire route is one of interest.

The *Georgetown and Tenallytown El. Rwy.* Water st. to D. C. line 4 m. Take cars at W. and G. Cable Rwy., 32d st., Georgetown. This line follows 32d or High st., passing High Service reservoir and suburbs of Georgetown. At Holy Road cemetery on l. it follows Wisconsin ave, passing the gate to Naval Observatory, Industrial Home School, Tunlaw Heights, President

Cleveland's Summer Home, 1887-89, and lower down the same slope his summer retreat, "Woodley," 1893. At the terminus one El. line extends 3½ m. to Glen Echo on the Potomac, another 3 m. to Bethesda Park. Fare each 5 cents additional.

At the Navy Yard bridge (continued from page 6), the Washington and Anacostia H. R. R. continues along Monroe st. into Nicholls ave. and terminates within ¼ m. of the Government Hospital for the Insane. See p. 67.

The *Washington and Arlington El. Rwy*, south end of Aqueduct bridge, is reached from the Georgetown end of the W. & G. Cable Rwy., afoot or in conveyance across the Aqueduct bridge. At Rosslyn the road runs through Ft. Myer, the cavalry garrison of Washington, to Arlington National cemetery, with surveys of extension, to connect with the Mount Vernon El. Ry. at Alexandria, and also bringing the road across the Potomac into Georgetown.

MOUNT VERNON.

AS the progress of time renders more remote the events which make the life and character of George Washington pre eminent in the history of the Republic, the interest of Americans and visiting people of all climes and of all degrees of rank and conditions of life in the home and tomb of the great patriot deepens and widens.

LINES OF ACCESS.—There are two ways of reaching Mount Vernon, one by water, daily, except Sunday, and the other by Steam and Electric R. R., or Ferry, hourly, daily, but no admission to grounds on Sundays (See page 71).

The *Water Route*, total distance 14 miles, to Mount Vernon from Washington is by fast and commodious steamer, making a daily trip, except Sundays, leaving wharf, at the foot of 7th street W., at 10 a. m., returning at 2:30 p. m. Fare, round trip, 50 cents; admission to grounds, 25 cents.

On the l., proceeding down the Washington Channel are the *Washington Barracks* (See page 49). The vast stretch of land on the r is the reclaimed marshes of the Potomac. On the Virginia hills beyond is *Arlington* (See p. 67), and to the r. *Ft. Myer* (See p. 67). To the l of Arlington is the Fairfax Episcopal Seminary. Reaching the mouth of the Anacostia, or Eastern Branch of the Potomac, on the l., 1 m. distant, is the U. S. Navy Yard and *Gun Foundry* (See p. 50). On the crest of the hill is the Government *Hospital for the Insane* (See p. 67). On the l below Giesboro Point are the U. S. *Naval Magazines*, and still below the s. terminus of the Baltimore and Ohio R. R. Opposite is the ancient city of *Alexandria*, the first stop of the steamer (See p. 71). Leaving Alexandria on the r., n the steps of the Light House at Jones' Point, is the initial or corner-stone of the lines of the Federal Territory, planted in 1791. The stream is Big Hunting creek

The steamer next touches at Ft. Foote, on the Maryland side, once a barbette work on the crest of the bluff 100 feet above the river and one of the cordon of defenses of Washington and Alexandria during the War of the Rebellion, abandoned 1878.

On the l. below and opposite Mt. Vernon the steamer touches at *Fort Washington*, a stone casemated work erected 1815–24, and cost $560,000. It occupies a site at the mouth of Piscataway, the scene, in 1676, of a massacre of Indians by the troops of Maryland and Virginia in retaliation for a similar outrage upon settlers. In 1794–1811 Fort Warburton, named after the manor house built there, the location having been suggested by Washington, was blown up and abandoned by the garrison in 1814, upon the advance of the British fleet.

The steamer now heads for the Mt. Vernon landing, 4 m. distant, on the Virginia shore. The *wharf* is on the site used by Washington for loading sloops with his "George Washington, Mount Vernon" brand of flour, ground at his own mills and highly esteemed for quality. The pavillion was erected in 1891 by the Vice Regent of California.

The buildings lower down, on the Maryland side, are *Marshall Hall*, an ancient Colonial residence, and now a popular summer resort for the people of the capital. From the boat the visitors wend their way up the ravine. On either side are tall forest trees, sweet briar, trailing arbutus and wild flowers. The willows were brought from the grave of Napoleon. The great Corsician highly admired the character and deeds of the foremost American, and announced his death to his army in Egypt. The first object of interest on the way is the Tomb.

TOMB OF WASHINGTON.—A simple brick mortuary structure, erected in conformity with Washington's will. It was occupied by the remains of Washington on April 19, 1831. Through the iron screen in the vaulted ante-room, 15 x 12 feet, may be seen on the r. the plain marble sarcophagus containing all that is left of the mortal existence of George Washington. Under the coat of arms of the U. S., carved in relief on the lid is the simple word "Washington." The smaller marble sarcophagus on the l., inscribed "Martha—Consort of Washington—Died May 21, 1801, aged 71 years, tells the solemn story of its occupant. The sarcophagi were wrought out of Pennsylvania marble by John Struthers, of Philadelphia, and presented by him. The remains of Washington were placed in that simple casket October 7, 1837, and those of Mrs. Washington at the same time. The inner vault, which contains the remains of about 30 members of the collateral branches of the Washington family, was then closed and the key cast into the Potomac.

In the vicinity of the tomb are monuments to collateral members of the family.

In the construction of the Capitol an undercroft and crypt were provided in the very centre of the mighty pile for the remains of Washington (See page 22). In 1832 a second effort was made by Congress to remove the remains of Washington to the Capitol, Mrs. Washington, before her death, having given her consent in a letter to the President. The representative of the family and the State of Virginia opposed the removal, which was abandoned.

The visitors by water are now conducted to other points of interes , elsewhere described.

ALL RAIL ROUTE.—Take trains at Baltimore and Potomac (Pennsylvania) R. R. station, 6th street, one sq. s. of Pennsylvania avenue. Fare, round trip, to Mount Vernon, 45c. Time, 2½ hrs., ½ hr. in grounds.

Take Alexandria Ferry at 7th st. wharf. Fare, round trip, 35c. to Mt. Vernon.

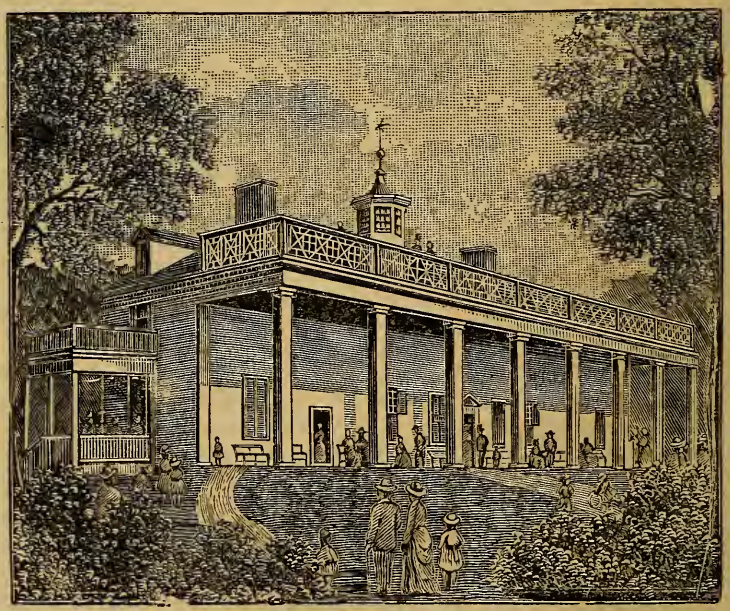
Mount Vernon Grounds open from 11 a. m. to 4 p. m., week days. Admission, 25c. Cars every 20 minutes.

Distances: Washington, South End Long Bridge, 2.0; Waterloo, 3.1; Four-Mile Run, 4 5; W. O. & W. Junction, 5.1; St. Asaph Junction, 5.6; Alexandria, 6.7.

Trains leave the Washington station for Alexandria almost hourly from 4:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m., and the same number return at about equal intervals (see time tables and public prints) Along the route on the l. may be seen the remains of the Alexandria br. (incorporated 1830) of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

At the Alexandria station excursionists take the cars of the *Washington, Alexandria and Mount Vernon Electric Railway*, which depart upon arrival of trains from Washington, for Mount Vernon. Fare, 10c. each way.

The city of *Alexandria* Va., population, 14,339, was an early Colonial seat of trade first known as "Hunting Creek Warehouse," then Bellhaven, which, in 1749, was placed under a Board of Trustees by Colonial enactment, of which later Geo. Washington was a member. In 1779 it was incorporated and named Alexandria. In 1789 it was ceded to the U. S. as part of the Federal Territory. On August 28, 1814, it was ransomed from the British, and in 1846 it was retroceded to Virginia. Its municipal, religious, educational, political, business, masonic and social activity for a period of 45 years was largely associated with the daily life of George Washington. The great patriot voted here first in 1754, and last, just before his death, in 1799



THE MANSION, MOUNT VERNON, (looking toward the river).

On Washington street is Christ Episcopal Church, built in 1765-83, of imported bricks, and of which Washington was a vestryman. His pew, No. 59,

is on l of the l. aisle. Pew No. 46 was occupied by General Robert E. Lee, Confederate commander, 1861-5.

In the rear of one of the principal hotels is the "Carey House." the headquarters of General Braddock, where Major George Washington, aid, in 1755, made his appeal to the British General in the presence of the Governors of Pennsylvania, New York, Massachusetts, Maryland and Virginia to abandon European tactics of war and adapt his methods to the nature of the country and the enemy, the spurning of which advice, from a Colonial officer, cost

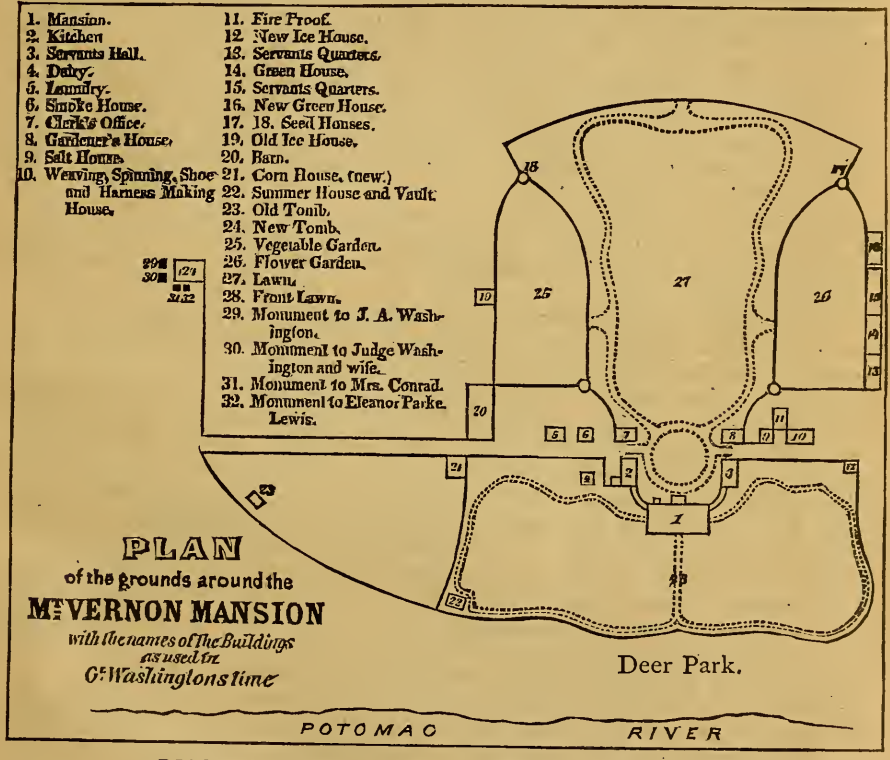


DIAGRAM LOCATING ALL OBJECTS OF INTEREST.

Braddock his life and the rout of his troops on the banks of the Monongahela.

The Marshall (Jackson) House was the scene of the shooting of Colonel Ellsworth, 1861, by the proprietor, after hoisting the Union flag upon the occupation of the town by his command. In the court of the Mansion House, on Fairfax street, stands Washington's headquarters. There is a fine City Hall and also other public and historic structures. Near the city is a National Cemetery, containing the remains of 3,635 soldiers of the War of the Rebellion, 1861-5.

The W., A. Mt. V. El. Ry. is 10½ m. long to the Mount Vernon entrance, making a speed of 25 to 30 m. an hour, and is substantially built, the track and grades being also adapted to steam motors. The deepest cut is 12,000 cub. yds., 30′ deep and fill 8,000 cub. yds., 15′ high. All culverts are brick

or iron. There were 900 28′ poles, 1,800 7½′ ties, 900 tons 50 lb. T. and 55 lbs. Wharton girder rails, 24 m. (54 tons) copper wire, 33 m. (25 tons) iron wire used in construction. The cars are of the latest patterns, heated by electricity and propelled by Thomas Houston waterproof motors, 15 or 20 horse power each. The power is furnished by 150 H. P. boilers, two 200 H. P. engines and 2 Edison Generators, 200 H. P. each, belted direct to engine. The contract was awarded June 18, 1892, and road opened Sept. 18, 1892, a praiseworthy piece of engineering activity.

Upon leaving the city Big Hunting creek is crossed by a substantial trestle bridge 4,000′ long, with a plate girder draw, 100′ span, centre pier iron and concrete, On the l., in the distance, at the small Light House, is the "Initial," or corner stone of the District of Columbia, planted with ceremonies April 15, 1791. The lines run diagonally, so that each intersecting point at 10 m. distance stands on one of the four cardinal points of the compass. There are fine views of the Potomac along the route, also some ancient colonial and Revolutionary mansions on the Washington and Fairfax estates.

The group of buildings on the l. represents the site where the Land and River Improvement Company, of New Alexandria, has laid out a town, and erected important industrial establishments. The locality enjoys exceptional facilities of river, bay, ocean and railroad transportation for all points at home and abroad.

At Dogue creek the road enters the Washington estate, orginally 7,600 a., from the Fairfax estate, 2,700 a., still intact, having been entailed until his youngest grandchild became of age.

Arriving at the entrance to the Mount Vernon mansion grounds, parties under the direction of Mr Harrison H. Dodge, Superintendent are taken in charge by a member of the resident staff, who will explain all points of interest. The plan (page 72) will locate all points of interest to strangers.

The *mansion* is of wood, 96′x30, and fashioned to resemble stone. The center was erected by Lawrence, half-brother to the General, 1743, and named after Admiral Vernon, of the British Navy, under whom Lawrence Washington served. The wings were added by General Washington, 1784-5.

The Mount Vernon Ladies' Association of the Union, incorporated 1859, purchased the mansion and contiguous grounds, 200 acres, for $200,000, and has restored them as in the days of their great proprietor. In 1887 Jay Gould contributed the money for the adjoining tract, 33½ acres, on the north.

Within the building the rooms have been assigned to States in the Union, and contain relics of the life and period of Washington. See diagram, p. 74.

1. *East Portico*, 15′ wide, 25′ high. The flagging was brought from the Isle of Wight, England. Fine view of the Potomac. 2 miles wide.

2. *Main Door*, 200′ above the river

3. *Main Hall.* Key of the French Bastile presented to W., 1789, by Lafayette; 3 swords of W., one worn at Braddock's defeat; W.'s hall table; objects of general interest.

4. *Music Room.* W. relics: silver-mounted rosewood flute; harpsi chord, from London, cost $1,000; W. bridal present to "Nellie" Custis, his adopted daughter; guitar, or citra; whist table.

5. *West Parlor.* Stucco restored as in the life of W., and some of the ancient furnishings preserved. The painting was presented to Lawrence Washington by his chief, Admiral Vernon, 1741.

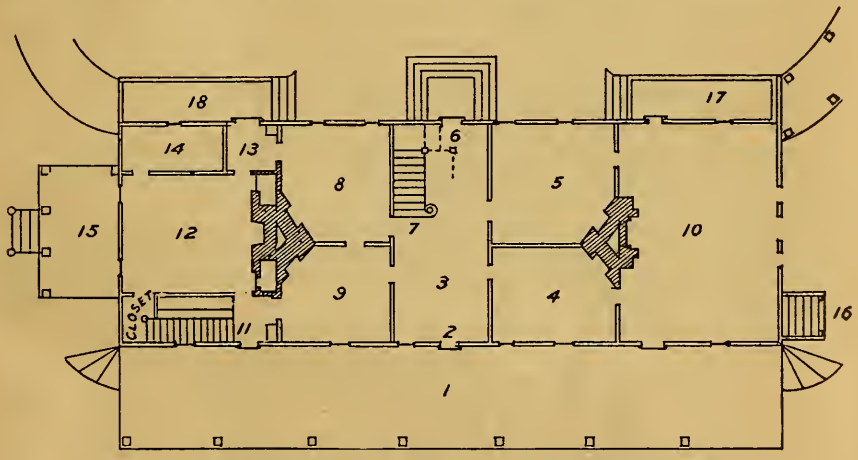
6. *Front Door.* The great brass knocker and boot-scrapers suggest memories of distinguished guests in the days of W.

7. *Stairway,* The clock is of the Continental period in New York.

8. *Family Dining-Room.* Restored as in days of W., arabesque and tints. Sideboard belonged to W. The china is a reproduction of set presented to Mrs. W. by the officers of the French fleet in 1792.

9. *Sitting Room.* Used by Mrs. W., formerly the library.

10. *Banquet Hall.* Completed in 1784; finished in stucco in the Colonial style. The Carrava and Sienna marble mantle is attributed to Carrava, carved in Italy, and presented to W. by an English admirer. On its way over it was captured by French pirates, but was restored when it was discovered that it was for W. The equestrian portrait, "Washington before Yorktown," by Rembrant Peale, was presented by the heirs of the artist to the Mount Vernon Association in 1873. The associated portraits are Hamilton, Lafayette, Knox, Lincoln and Rochambeau. The frame is from a tree from the home of Robert Morris. This room is full of objects of interest associated with the life and times of Washington, notably Washington's rose-china punch-bowl, pew foot bench and surveyor's tripod.



THE MOUNT VERNON MANSION INTERIOR (ground floor).

11. *Stairway.* To W,'s bed-room, and where he died.

12. *Library.* Furniture and volumes belonged to W. Here W. received, April 14, 1789, official notification of election as President of the U. S.

13. *Doorway.* To family kitchens.

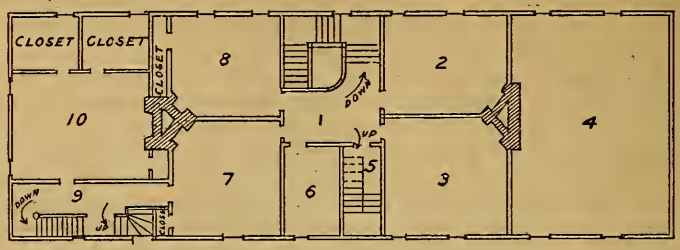
14. *Pantry.*

15. *Library Porch.* View of the ancient stable and lawn sweeping towards the old and new vaults.

16. *Steps to Cellar.* The substruction of the mansion is very interesting, especially an ancient tablet and dry-well for storage, with oak coping.

17. *Door* and semi-circular *colonnade* to banquet kitchen and offices.

18. *Semi-circular Colonnade.* To family kitchen and servants' quarters.



MOUNT VERNON INTERIOR (second floor).

1. *Hall.*

2. *Lafayette Room.* Occupied by the Marquis when visiting W., and during his second visit, 1824–5.

3. *River Room.* Guest chamber in the time of W. The bed was used by W. while on his march to Valley Forge, 1777-8. The chair he used in the Executive mansion at Phila.

4. *Space over Banquet Hall.* 5. *Stairway.* To attic.

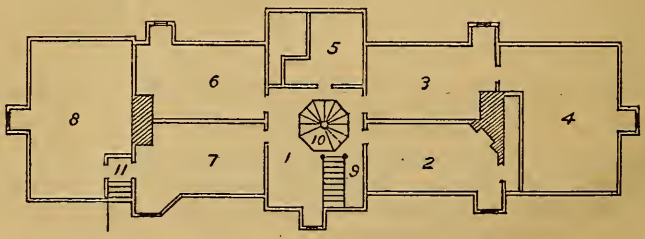
6. *Guest Chamber.* Furnished in the style of the Revolution.

7. *Green Room* On the bed John Custis, Mrs. W.'s only son, died.

8. *"Nellie" Eleanor Custis' Room.* The stand and chairs belonged to Charles Carroll, the signer of the Declaration of Independence.

9. *Hall and Sta rway.* To first floor and attic.

10. *Washington's Study and Bedstead.* All articles in this room were used by Gen. W., and on the bed, Dec. 14, 1799, between 11 and 12 p. m., he gave up the spirit. The arm chair was Mrs. W.'s favorite seat. The ancient trunk, "1775" "G. W.," was Gen. W.'s coach trunk.



MOUNT VERNON INTERIOR (attic floor).

1. *Attic Hall:* 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, dormer-windowed attic bed rooms, furnished with articles from the Revolutionary period. 5. Linen closet.

8. *Mrs. Washington's Bedroom.* Used by Mrs. W, from the day of the death of her husband until her own death, May 22, 1802. The mahogany toilet stand was used by Mrs. W. The rest of the furnishings and hangings are exact reproductions of the apartment when Mrs. W. occupied it and sat by the s. window, gazing out upon the tomb of her husband, and until she joined him 18 months after. 9. *Stairway to 2d Floor.*

10. *Stairway to Cupola.* Grand view of surrounding country and entire estate.

11. *Private Stairway.* Between Gen. and Mrs. Washington's apartments and to the first floor.

On the way from the tomb to the mansion is the rude *vault*, in which the remains of Gen. W. rested 1799–1831, and Mrs. W. 1801-31. The vault was invaded and a skull taken, which, however, was not that of W.

Nearer the mansion is the commodinus *barn* erected 1733 by Lawrence W., from whom George W. inherited the estate. The bricks were brought from England.

The *Deer Park* across the lawn and sweeping down to the rivers bank was restored in 1887, at a cost of $3,300, as it existed in the time of W. It contains a herd of fine deer.

On the west front of the mansion is the lawn and drive extending to the public road.

The other exterior objects of interest are located in the ground plan on p. 72.

On the W. lawn is the magnolia grandeflora, brought by Washington from the James river and planted in 1799, just before he died.

The sun dial was restored in 1888 on its original location by citizens of Rhode Island.

The gardens and conservatory are also interesting.

It is a remarkable fact that Mount Vernon escaped the ravages of the Royal Governor of Va. during the outbreak of the War of the Revolution, when his forces came within a few miles. Again escaped in 1814 when the British fleet, under Commodore Gordan, ascended the river to Alexandria, when it is said the Commodore ordered the bell on his flagship, the Sea Horse, to toll as he passed the mansion, and again, during the War of the Rebellion 1861-5, when accident, if not design, might have given it over to the flames. Soldiers of both armies visited the tomb, but never entered the sacred precints with arms in their hands, these weapons of fratricidal strife being left at the Porter's Lodge.

The maintenance of Monnt Vernon is from the entrance fee of 25 cents and the sale of photographs, plants, flowers, &c.

The Pohick or Parish church, of Mt. Vernon, where Washington was a warden, is 6 m. distant.

The old estate of *Woodlawn*, 3½ m. from Mount Vernon. was purchased in 1892 by the syndicate operating the W. A. and M. V. E. R. It is their purpose to improve the premises and convert it into a summer resort.

MOUNT VERNON AVENUE.

A movement is on foot to build a memorial highway, 200 feet wide, from the Nation's Capital, beginning at the proposed Memorial Bridge, at the foot of New York Avenue, or the New Iron Bridge, West Washington, to the home and tomb of Washington, a distance of 14 miles. In 1888, the Virginia Legislature granted articles of incorporation and gave the corporation the privilege to ask the return of the $120,000 granted by the State of Virginia in 1790 for the erection of public buildings in the Federal city, in consideration of its location on the Potomac, and to be used in carrying out the work.

The roadway is to be 60′ width 70′ on either side for parking and ornamentation. The points of interest along the route would be, Arlington House, National Cemetery, Alexandria, to Mount Vernon, making a drive of 2½ hours. Returning to Alexandria take the ferry back to Washington.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

RAILROADS: The traveling public have every facility for reaching every part of the United States by railroad from Washington.

PENNSYLVANIA ROUTE: Charles E. Pugh, General Manager; J. R. Wood, General Passenger Agent; George W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Philadelphia; Robert A. Parke, Passenger Agent, South Eastern District, Washington, D. C.

Leave Washington, from station, cor. Sixth and B Sts, as follows:

Pittsburg and the West, Chicago Limited Express of Pullman Vestibuled Cars, daily; Fast Line, daily, to Chicago, Columbus and St. Louis, with parlor car Harrisburg to Pittsburg, and sleeping cars Pittsburg to Indianapolis, Pittsburg to Columbus, Altoona to Chicago. St. Louis and Cincinnati Express, daily. Parlor car Washington to Harrisburg, sleeping cars Harrisburg to St. Louis and Cincinnati, and dining car Harrisburg to St. Louis. Columbian Express, daily, Buffet parlor car Washington to Harrisburg and sleeping and dining cars Harrisburg to Chicago. Western Express, daily, sleeping cars Washington to Chicago and St. Louis, connecting daily at Harrisburg with sleepers Louisville and Memphis. Pullman dining cars Pittsburg to Richmond and Chicago. Pacific Express, daily, for Pittsburg and the west, with sleeper to Pittsburg, and Pittsburg to Chicago.

For Erie, Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara, daily, with sleeping car.

For New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and the East, daily, and almost hourly. Limited Pullmnn vestibule parlor cars, vestibule passenger coaches and dining cars, 9 40 a. m. week days.

Congressional Limited, with dining car from Baltimore for New York, 4 p. m., daily; for Philadelphia, week days only. Extra charge. Boston, without change, daily.

For Richmond and the South, twice daily.

The New York and Chicago Limited embraces vestibule sleeping, dining, drawing-room and smoking room cars, the most superb and luxurious railway coaches ever built. Meals are served from bills of fare. Extra fare tickets to be had at station. Tickets and information in public prints and at the office, 13th St. and Pa. Ave., and at station, where orders left for checking baggage to destination.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD: J. T. Odell, Gen. Manager; Chas. O. Scull, Gen. Passenger Agent. Trains, Vestibuled, Limited, daily for Chicago, and North West, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Pittsburg and Cleveland. Roanoke, Knoxville, Chattanooga and Memphis, sleeping car through.

Royal Blue Line for New York and Philadelphia. Sleeping cars at night, Buffet cars day. Boston, daily, with Pullman Buffet sleeping car, to Boston without change, via. Poughkeepsie Bridge, landing passengers in B. & M. station at Boston. See public advertisements for trains. Baggage called for and checked, orders left at ticket offices, 619 and 1351 Pa. Ave. and at depot.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY: Union Depot 6 and B St. N. W. Pennsylvania station. Cincinnati Fast Line. daily, without change. The F. F. V. Vestibule Limited, daily, Cincinnati and for all points northwest and southwest. Daily, Old Point Comfort and Norfolk only rail line. See public prints for schedules, or Pulman tickets and information, 513 and 1421 Pa. Ave. H. W. Fuller, General Passenger Agent.

RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD: Union Depot 6 and B St. N. W. Pennsylvania station, Lynchburg, Ashville, Atlanta, New Orleans, Texas, and California, daily; Western Express and Washington and Atlanta; Memphis, daily; Southern Express. (See public prints for time tables.)

STEAMERS: For MOUNT VERNON: The fully equipped steamer, Charles McAlester leaves Seventh street wharf daily (except Sunday) for Mt. Vernon, at 10 a. m. return 3 p. m. Round trip, $1, including admission to the mansion and grounds. Cafe on steamer. Capt. L. L. Blake, Commanding Charles McAlester.

MARSHALL HALL.—Sunday trips, 11 a m. and 2.30 p. m. Round trip, 25 cents. One and three-quarter hours for dinner. Dinner, 75 cents. Joseph C. McKibben, Manager.

From Washington and West Washington at stated intervals for points on the Potomac river, Chesapeake bay to Baltimore and Norfolk and Ocean lines to Philadelphia, New York and Boston. (See public prints for departure.)

VEHICLES FOR HIRE: The rates of fare established by law, for the vehicles mentioned, in the District of Columbia are:

HACKS.	5 a. m. to 12.30 a.m.	12.30 a.m. to 5 a m.
By the hour.		
For one passenger or two passengers, for the first hour	$0 75	$1 00
For each additional quarter of an hour or part thereof	20	25
Provided, That for multiples of one hour the charge shall be at the rate per hour of	75	1 00
For three or four passengers, for the first hour	1 00	1 25
For each additional quarter of an hour or part thereof	25	35
Provided, That for multiples of one hour the charge shall be at the rate per hour of	1 00	1 25
By the trip.		
By the trip of fifteen squares or less, for each passenger	25	40
For each additional five squares or part thereof	10	15
Provided, That for multiples of fifteen squares the charge shall be at the rate, for each fifteen squares, of	25	40

Two horse hacks, for four persons, may charge $1 50 for the first hour and 25 cents for each extra quarter hour. If dismissed outside the city 25 cents additional. In case of an over charge complain police station.

The usual rates for special excursions in the vicinity of the city are:

To Arlington, $5; Soldiers' Home, $5; Brightwood, $5; or both $8. Insane Asylum, $5; Cabin John Bridge, $10; Great Falls of the Potomac, $20. Large excursions special rates by agreement.

PLACES OF AMUSEMENT: Albaugh's Opera House, Fifteenth st., south of Penna. Ave.

Lincoln Music Hall, D and Ninth sts., N. W. New National Theater, E, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth sts

SOCIETIES: Grand Army of the Republic; Hall, Penna Ave., between Fourteenth and Fifteenth. Masonic Temple, corner Ninth and F sts., N. W. Odd Fellows' Hall, Seventh st. W., between D and E North. Young Men's Christian Association, 14 New York avenue.

CLUBS: Army and Navy, I Conn. Ave. Capital Bicycle, Fifteenth, between D and E sts. Cosmos, (literary and scientific,) H and Fifteen-and-a-half sts. Metropolitan, H and Seventeenth sts.

CHURCHES: The following are the representative places of worship. The hours of services are usually 11 A. M. and 7.30 P. M.

BAPTIST: Calvary, H and Eighth sts.

CHRISTIAN (Disciples of Christ): Vermont ave., between N and O sts.

CONGREGATIONAL: First, G and Tenth sts.

EPISCOPAL, PROTESTANT: Epiphany, G, bet Thirteenth and Fourteenth sts. St. John's, Sixteenth and H sts.

FRIEND'S SOCIETY (Hicksite): Meeting house, I, between 18th and 19th sts.

GERMAN REFORMED: First, Sixth and N sts., German Sunday morning.

HEBREW: Washington Congregation, Eighth, between H and I sts. Fridays sundown, Sabbath (Saturdays) 9 A. M.

INDEPENDENT: The Tabernacle, Ninth, between B and C sts., S. W.

LUTHERAN: Concordia, Twentieth and G sts. The oldest congregation in Washington, organized in Funkstown, 1768. Memorial, Fourteenth st. and Vermont ave.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL: Foundry, G and Fourteenth st. Metropolitan, C and Four-and-a-half sts. Mount Vernon Place, (South,) K and Ninth sts.

METHODIST, PROTESTANT: Twelfth and M sts.

PRESBYTERIAN: Covenant, Connecticut ave., N and Eighteenth sts.
First, (President's,) Four-and-a-half, between C and D sts.
New York Avenue, H, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth sts.

ROMAN CATHOLIC: St. Aloysius, N. Capitol and Q sts.
St. Matthew's, Fifteenth and H sts.

SWEDENBORGIAN: New Jerusalem, North Capitol, between B and C sts.

UNITARIAN: Church of All Souls, L and Fourteenth sts.

UNIVERSALIST: Church of our Father, L and Thirteenth sts.

HOTELS: Among the many fine hotels of the capital are the ARLINGTON, Vermont Ave. bet. H and I Sts. $4 and $5 a day 345 rooms.

ARNO, 16th bet. I and K Sts. $5 a day. 165 rooms.

CHAMBERLAINS, cor. 15th and I Sts. European for gentlemen.

COCHRAN, cor. K and 14th sts. European, $2 upwards. American, $5 a day. 154 rooms.

EBBITT, cor. F and 14th Sts. $4 a day. 250 rooms.

LANORMANDIE, I and 15th Sts. $2 and upwards a day. 130 rooms.

METROPOLITAN, Pa. Ave. bet. 6th and 7th Sts. $3 to $4 a day. 200 room.

NATIONAL, cor. Pa. Ave. and 6th St. A $2 50, E rooms $1 and upward a day. 350 rooms.

PORTLAND, Vermont av. and 14 st. 39 suites by the year. $950 to $1,800.

RICHMOND, cor. H and 17th sts. Suites by the year $950 to $1800.

RIGGS, cor. 15th and G sts. $4 and $5 a day. 191 rooms.

SHOREHAN, cor. 15 and I sts. $5 a day. 350 rooms.

ST. JAMES, cor. Pa. Ave. and 6th St. N. W. Rooms $1 to $1 50 a day. 150 rooms.

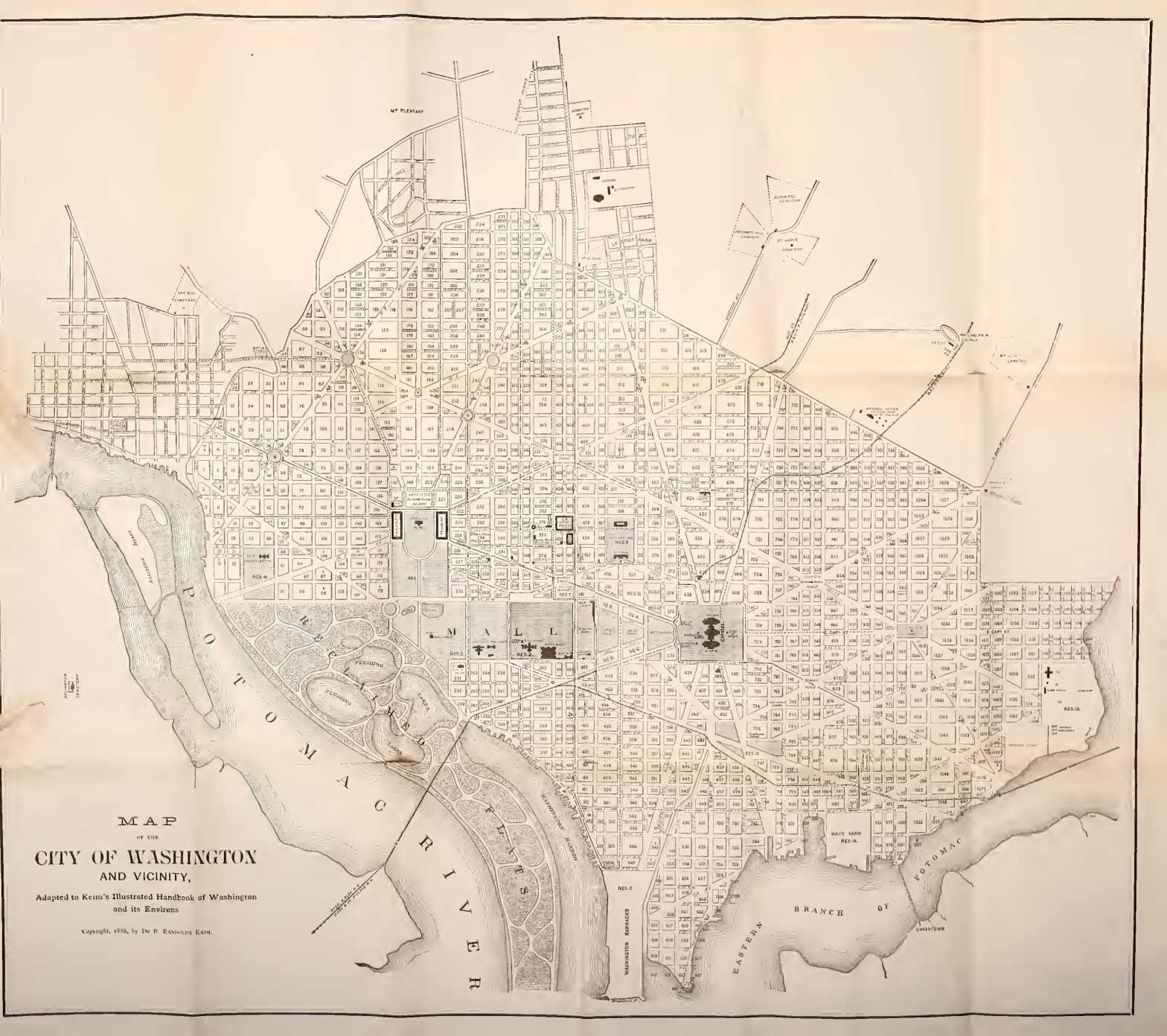
WELKERS, 15 bet N. Y. Ave. and H St. European.

WILLARDS, Pa. Ave. and 14 st. $3 50 to $4 50 per day. 300 rooms.

WORMLEY'S, cor. 15 and H sts.

There are many other desirable hotels and apartment houses and also boarding houses at reasonable rates, among them the Hamilton, Randall, Oxford, Ellsmere, Stafford, Strathmore Arms, &c.

LBAp'22



MAP

OF THE

CITY OF WASHINGTON

AND VICINITY,

Adapted to Keim's Illustrated Handbook of Washington and its Environs

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